# SATURDAY NIGHT


## WE DIDN'T PLAN FOR THIS KIND OF WAR

by Col. Wallace Goforth


AUGUST 15, 1950 VOL. 65, NO. 45

—Canadian Army

SERVICE SCIENTIST: *Dr. O. M. Solandt of Defence Research Board.*

10c

Are Newsprint Makers Big Bad Wolves?

The Unwed Mother: Her Right to Her Child

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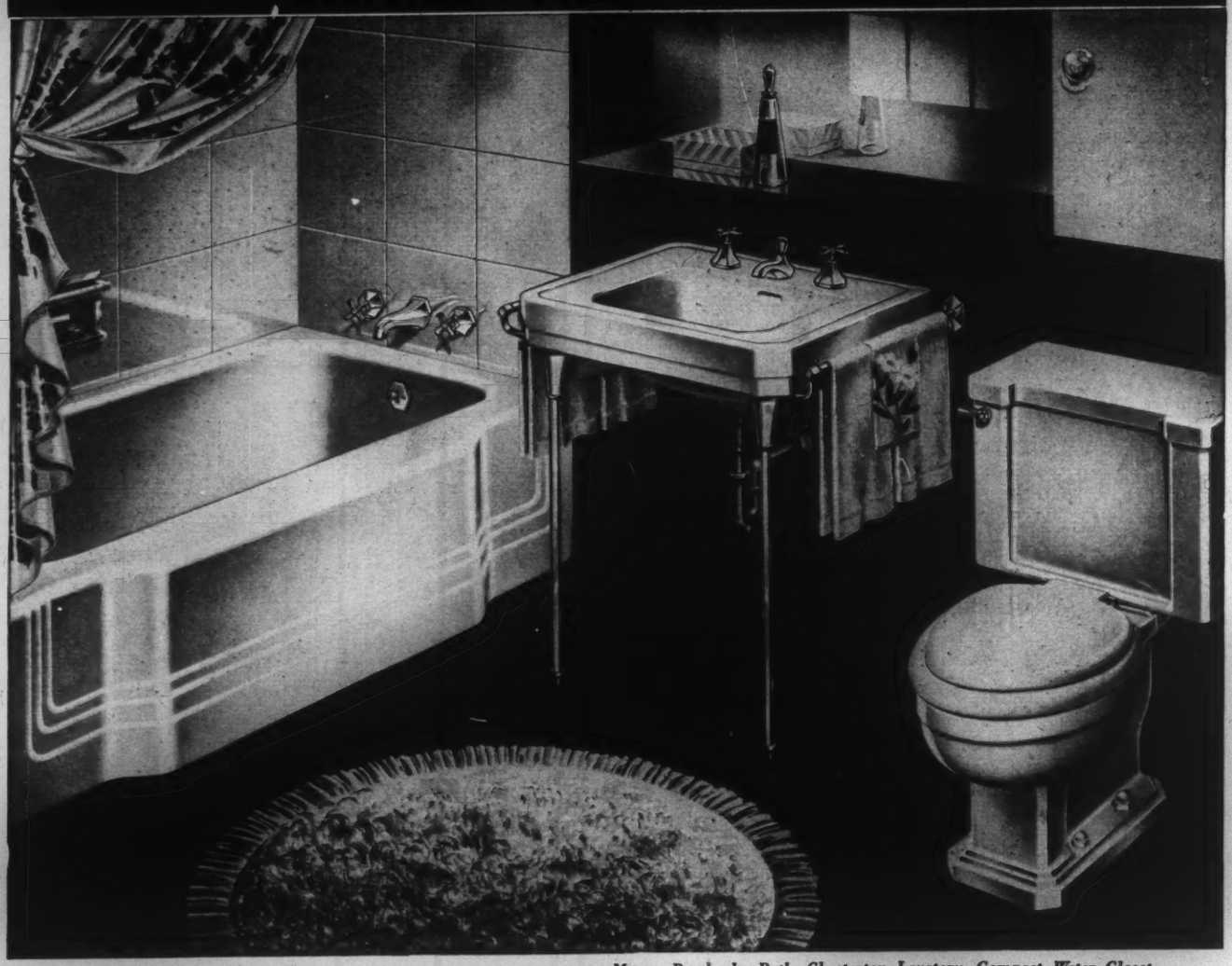

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Next Week in SN—
Taking a Hard Look at Canada's Defence

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## BEHIND THE SCENES

**Cover:** "Fourth Chief of Staff" is 41-year-old **Dr. Omond McKillop Solandt,** Chairman of the Defence Research Board. He is the scientific member of the Chief of Staffs Committee and Defence Council. Among his earlier appointments were Deputy Superintendent, Army Operational Research Group (1943); Scientific Adviser to Admiral Mountbatten, with rank of Brigadier (1945). He was appointed by the War Office as member of the Joint Military Commission sent to Japan to evaluate the effects of the atomic bomb. His report "represents a notable contribution to our knowledge of the terminal ballistic data on this weapon . . . " The Defence Research Board carries on the study and development of service equipment and materials, acts as advisory board to Minister of National Defence. However much the Canadian Government steps up our defence effort—next week or the week after—Dr. Solandt and his board colleagues will be found in the vanguard (see *Capital Comment*).—*Photo by Canadian Army.*

**Highlights:** The Old Man fills Michael Barkway in on the war (Page 8) . . . The Korean War and the likelihood of a series of small but "high-class" wars present lessons in armaments and tactics which we must learn in a hurry (Page 9) . . . The lowdown on tipping, both here and in Europe (Page 10) . . . What rights has the unwed mother? (Page 26) . . . Some U.S. publications are once more sniping at the Canadian newsprint industry (Page 30).

**Next Week:** SN and London *Observer* correspondents on the War in Asia; Col. Wallace Goforth's second article on Canadian defence planning . . . The entire World of Women section will be given over to a Fashion Preview of the Fall "Look" . . . SN takes a look at horse racing on Prince Edward Island during Old Home Week . . . The myth that classed the Winnipeg Grain Exchange as an ogre is dying out, says Prof. John L. McDougall of Queen's University.

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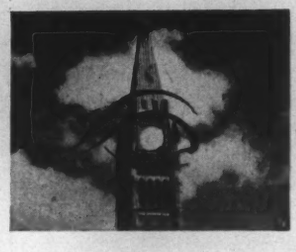

# OTTAWA VIEW

## COMMITMENT—AT LAST

THE GOVERNMENT'S decision to reassemble Parliament, step up rearmament measures, and offer some ground troops to the UN was taken, for practical purposes, last week.

The thing which left Ottawa observers baffled was the reason for the long delay. Formally it was said that a decision of such vital importance should not be taken without the whole cabinet present. The five absentees last week were **Douglas Abbott, James Gardiner, Alphonse Fournier, Gordon Bradley** and **Wishart Robertson.** With the exception of **Fournier,** who was in Europe on Government business, there was no obvious reason why all of them should not have been in Ottawa last week.

## COMPLICATED QUESTIONS

THE FACT remains that the cabinet devoted those long hours last Wednesday and Thursday to a review of Canadian defence going far beyond the simple question of whether to raise troops for Korea. It considered reports from the Council of deputies of the North Atlantic Pact meeting in London; it had the results of consultations with the U.S. military chiefs.

The long consideration and the delayed decision led to suggestions of a cabinet split; but there was no division on principle. Ministers apparently were all going the same way, but not at the same rate. The case for an immediate announcement of ground forces for Korea was mainly political and psychological. The Americans would have liked it; would have had a good effect certainly in parts of this country.

The opposing view which won the day—with, it is rumored, the support of Prime Minister **St. Laurent** — was that we should make no announcement for psychological effect without being sure how we would implement it. That involved a review of commitments all round. It even meant looking at manpower policy and the chances of raising whatever new forces were wanted in a time of full employment.

## POLITICAL BACKGROUND

NO OTTAWA observer denied that there were complicated, detailed questions to be worked out. But in the background lurked the suspicion that the pre-war habits of the **Mackenzie King** regime still ruled.

It was suspected by many people close to the scene that delay in itself was being regarded as a virtue, a sort of proof that Canada was not getting committed more than she needed to. The justification for that, if indeed it did apply, would be the sentiment in Quebec. But, in spite of openly isolationist feelings in *Le Devoir* and some other nationalist organs, most observers reported that Quebec opinion was more ready for a forward move by Canada than ever before.

Whenever action does result, no one will be able to say it was not carefully considered.

## WHERE THEIR TREASURE . . .

JUST for the record: — When the Cabinet met for these vital discussions last Wednesday and Thursday, Finance Minister **Abbott** was enjoying the fishing in New Brunswick; Opposition Leader **Drew** was not urging the recall of Parliament—he was off for a holiday in Italy; Agriculture Minister **James Gardiner** was taking a leisurely motor trip through the U.S. from Vancouver to Regina. Fisheries Minister **Mayhew,** on the other hand, reached Vancouver for a round of business meetings on Tuesday morning.

## THE CABINET VACANCY

THE BLUNT and rough figure of **Humphrey Mitchell** will be missed more than his detractors would have thought possible a few years ago. Blundering as he sometimes seemed, his homespun manner covered political courage of a rare order. No one could have been more of a contrast to the "smooth politician." He said what he thought, even if it was tactless.

The Prime Minister will probably not want to leave this vacancy empty for long. Although Mitchell was from Ontario it does not follow that his successor will be: Ontario is somewhat over-represented in the present Cabinet. If the Prime Minister is planning a re-shuffle of portfolios, as many people think he should, this would provide a suitable opportunity.

## GORDON AND RAIL WAGES

THE 1950 railway situation differs from the situation of 1948 in several ways. One of the most important is that **Donald Gordon** is now president of the CNR. If the railway brotherhoods are relying on a last-minute Government intervention in their favor—such as they got in 1948—they may be disappointed.

The railways have indicated that they will improve on the conciliation board's proposal by ensuring that there is no reduction in take-home pay as a result of introducing a 44-hour week. The unions evidently think they can do better than that. But wage increases, passed on directly into freight increases as they were in 1948, make little appeal to anyone. If the 1948 pattern were repeated the railway employees might begin to think there was no limit to what they could demand.

The unions might be wiser to make the best settlement they can with the railway managements, rather than hoping for a last-minute government intervention. It will be risky this time.

CAPITAL COMMENT

# After Korean War, What Then?

EVENTS in Korea raise many problems for thoughtful Canadians. As a member of the UN, the *immediate* duty and obligation of Canada is clear. We must band together to oppose aggression, no matter from what source. We must seek to make the rule of law prevail throughout the world.

The immediate task is military, but it would be short-sighted to suppose that it is exclusively a matter of exerting brute force. When the force has been successfully exerted, and the fighting stops in Korea, what then? Has Canada any contribution of any consequence to offer toward the next stage?

Korea may be typical of a pattern of events in the world to come. Even before a satisfactory solution has been found for Korea, aggression may break out in other parts of the world and require UN's intervention.

The immediate need seems to be clear and obvious enough. As Dr. O. M. Solandt, Director General of Defence Research (*see cover*), put it so well in a recent address to the Canadian Club at Montreal:

"We do not think that the might of the Canadian forces will deter any large aggressor from starting a war, but we are sure that we, and others who share our love of freedom, can only remain free *if we show that we are both able and willing to fight for our freedom if necessary*. If all the free nations make this attitude clear, they may be able to maintain stability in the world until it is possible to evolve some kind of an organization that will prevent war."

### Task of the Moment

The translation of that sentiment into efficient reality is the task of the moment, not only for Canada but for all other nations who do not want to be enveloped in a tide of totalitarian imperialism.

It will not be done without cost or without the exercise of much will and intelligence. Canada can afford to provide the material resources. And if one were to judge from her achievements in World War II, she can measure up to the other tests if she is determined.

But, one must ask again, what happens when the shooting stops? Consider the problem raised by Korea. The day will come, one presumes, when the might of the United Nations' world is so demonstrably superior that the North Korean aggressors will call a halt.

But where do we go from there? Korea will be ravaged by war, the bitterness between segments of the population will be augmented, many of the ablest leaders will have been "liquidated", the urban areas presumably largely smashed, the rolling stock destroyed, the poor roads still further impaired, the bridges blasted, many of the farms untilled and the factories unpopulated. The aggressive spark may have been thoroughly stamped out from every segment of the population. But does the responsibility of the United Nations end at that point. Obviously not.

### The Future of Korea

The future for Korea, which the UN would naturally want to see, would be a free, prosperous country, under the domination of no neighbor, a constructive member of the UN. To bring that about will require not military science, not the arts of force and destruction, but the kind of creative statesmanship which the U.S. needed after the Civil War. It will need material aid as well as technical assistance in binding up the moral and spiritual wounds of the present conflict. If the UN could see to it that peace and prosperity were restored to an independent and unified Korea, it would be the greatest possible advertisement for it on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

In our zeal to become adequately armed, there is danger of becoming pre-occupied by the techniques of force and extinction. After the policeman must come the law-giver and the statesman.

Canada is obviously going to contribute to the police force of the world. We are spending $425 millions or more this year to become strong in a military sense, and this is the first call on collective effort. Much more may be necessary. But the limited effectiveness of intervention which stops short with the application of force should drive us to consider what further steps may be possible.

Obviously, before the world settles down to an era of peaceful cooperation, many acts of great statesmanship and wise conciliation are going to be needed. Canada has already made some fine contributions, through the members of Parliament, and officials of the Department of External Affairs, to international gatherings. Perhaps this is one field in which we should be spending a lot more money. Even a fraction of the $425 millions earmarked for defence would lay the foundation for training mediators, administrators, and educators, such as the United Nations, will need for the healing forces when the shooting stops.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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# LETTERS

### Our July 14 Special

IT IS a great pleasure for a Frenchman to read in the same issue of SN three articles on Paris and the Schuman Plan . . . especially when all three appear on July 14 [Bastille Day].

I take this opportunity in extending my congratulations to SN for its good appearance and its independence of judgment.

The articles on the Schuman Plan are interesting. However, neither one touches the heart of the debate which is a political matter. The Schuman project, as a measure to facilitate cooperation and European unity, cannot meet with England's approval. She has never been and is not a "European power." England has always stayed *en marge* of Europe. Her ties with another political and economic community, the Commonwealth, much more than economic and technical reasons, forbid her to join the Schuman Plan.

*Montreal, Que.* H. MHUN

### Our Defence

WE HAVE always appreciated SATURDAY NIGHT's reports giving us Canada's stand on world affairs. . . . Mr. Barkway's forthright article (SN, August 1) points up the highlights in Canada's defence program. But Americans must be disappointed in what little aid Canada has so far given to the UN call for help.

*New York City, NY.* MRS. ROSE SINGER

THE day I read Michael Barkway's article I noticed the press report of the result of the first week of "stepped-up" recruiting campaign. Toronto's total for the Army—18; six others had been signed on at London and Kingston. . . . How much inspiration for recruiting is there when no soldiers are enlisted for Korea?

*Toronto, Ont.* ROBERT MCDONALD

WE'RE letting Australia and New Zealand take our place among the world's democracies. . . .

*Winnipeg, Man.* HOWARD ASHER

BARKWAY'S Defence article . . . what does he want? Have the Government send our fighter planes and paratroopers to Korea and strip our home defence?

*Montreal, Que.* ROBERT MINOTTI

### New Promised Land

THE "New Promised Land" (SN, July 4) was really interesting. The story of another successful Negro farmer, in a Western monthly a few years ago, gave as his reason for coming to Alberta: "I was tired of picking cotton." His specialty has been bacon hogs.

Another highly respected farmer near Belleville was Halliday, the only one of his race there. Then there was Bill Moore, who had the Beacon Theatre in Winnipeg; Charles Brower, a Southern man, a high-grade tailor in Lethbridge; and Bill Holden, who left sleeping cars to run a restaurant in Regina. All cases of initiative and ability.

*Winnipeg, Man.* C. F. SMITH

### Most Colorful

CONGRATULATIONS on SATURDAY NIGHT's Calgary story (SN, July 11) . . . Stampede Week makes it just about the most colorful city on this continent.

MRS. FRANK GORDON
*Port Carling, Ont.*

### Hospitals and Nurses

DURING a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, Canadian Nurses' Association, attention was drawn to the editorial entitled "Hospitals and Negroes" (SN, June 20). I was requested to write and explain to you that the Canadian Nurses' Association has twice gone on record at General Meetings—the last time being in June, 1944—as supporting the principle that there shall be no racial discrimination in the selection of students for enrolment in Schools of Nursing. It is our understanding that many hospitals conducting Schools of Nursing in Canada have accepted and do accept Negro nurses.

*Montreal, Que.* GERTRUDE M. HALL
*General Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Nurses' Association*

### Century Brain Teaser

JUST a belated "thank you" for the Crerars' crosswords. They're tops! . . . I started [the series] a little late but completed my 100th with their "To Keep You Wonder-ing" (SN, Aug. 1).

*Calgary, Alberta* MRS. J. H. GREENING

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 45 Aug. 15, 1950

## The Late Humphrey Mitchell

THERE is no more difficult position in the Dominion Government than that of Minister of Labor. The labor organizations think that he is there to get them all that they want, and that he is recreant to his duty when he does not do so. Mr. Humphrey Mitchell endured for the best part of almost a decade of office the slings and arrows of outrageous contumely from labor leaders of various kinds, and it was only when it began to be discovered that his worst attackers were Communists that the attacks of others began to diminish in bitterness. For the last year or so he enjoyed kind words from a substantial conservative element of organized labor, even while his utterances were winning the approval of high quarters in industry and finance.

One of the least revolutionary of men, Mr. Mitchell held the portfolio of Labor during the most revolutionary decade in its history. It was largely due to his wisdom and sagacity that the enormous increase in the power of organized labor (an increase which it would have been national suicide to resist) took place with a minimum of social and economic disturbance. He had great faith in the innate capacity of the wage-earner and powers of self-improvement and self-discipline latent in his organizations. Fortunately he was able to impart that faith to his colleagues. Much will depend on how much of the same capacity his successor will possess, and how much justification for that faith the labor organizations themselves afford. At the moment they are doing rather well, though they still seem to think that everybody is pushing up prices except themselves.

## Outstanding Baby Bonuses

WE CANNOT share the distress of those persons who are worried because of the large number of family allowance cheques which have never been cashed by their supposed recipients. There is no point in saying that these recipients obviously did not need them, because the family allowance system does not concern itself with need; a very large number of those entitled to the allowance could get along perfectly well without it, and are receiving it, not because they need it, but because they have entitled themselves to it by becoming the raisers of one, two or more children. It is too bad that these cheques are "complicating the bookkeeping of the Finance Department," but every large corporation has the same experience. Most of the outstanding cheques are undoubtedly lost, and the Finance Department should cheer itself up with the reflection that it has a lot of money which does not belong to it, which costs it no interest, and which it will probably never have to pay.

## "Get Out Of Town"

THE city of Birmingham, Alabama, has outlawed Communists and ordered them to "get out of town." The Halifax *Chronicle-Herald*, we regret to say, approves of this action and thinks it "might well serve as a guide for other democratic peoples." We hope it will be some time before the democratic people of Canada, including Nova Scotia, take their guidance from the idea of democracy which is current in Alabama.

We do not think Birmingham will do much to diminish the effectiveness of Communist propaganda by merely telling Communists to get out of Birmingham, and we question very greatly whether it has the right to do even that. But our main objection is that it has absolutely no means of identifying Communists, and will almost certainly issue orders to "get out of town" to anybody who, for example, tries to improve the lot of the Negro population of Alabama, whose lot we are satisfied needs improving, could be improved, and ought to be improved.

The *Chronicle-Herald* assumes that to be a Communist is "to sell out one's country, to plot against its institutions, and 'lend aid and comfort' to its enemies." But these are things against which there are laws, and which can be proved in court. Being a Communist is something against which there is not at present a law, either in Alabama or in Nova Scotia, and which cannot be proved in court because there is no legal definition of what it means. We hope neither Nova Scotia nor Halifax will start expelling Communists until they are very sure what a Communist is, so that it will be possible to avoid being one just as it is now possible to avoid plotting against the institutions of the country.

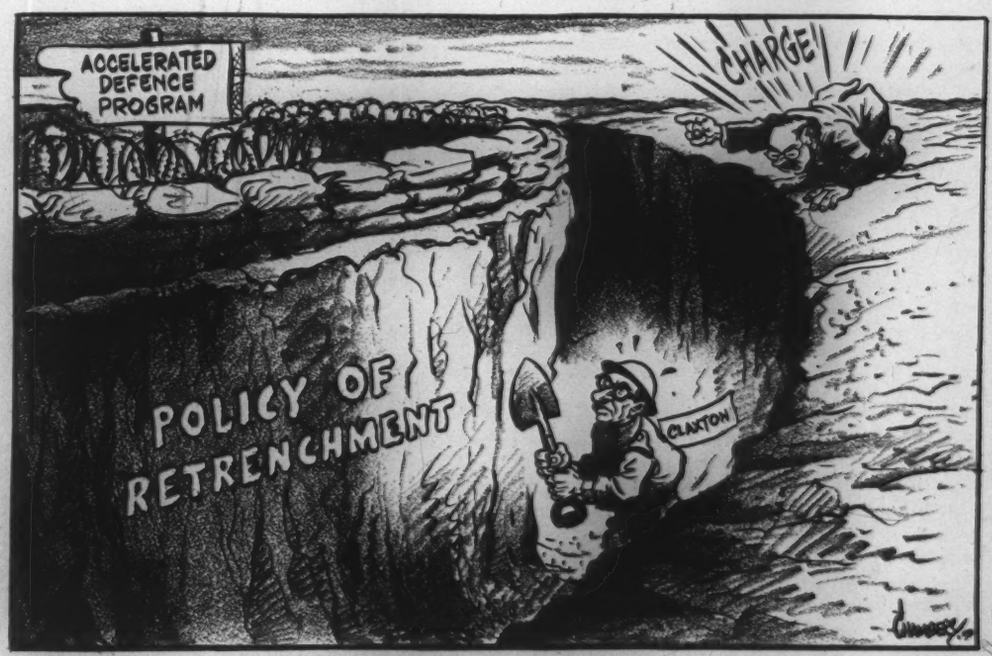
The constitution awards to the Dominion Parliament the task of defining crime, and we greatly object to any efforts on the part of Provinces or cities to arrogate that prerogative to themselves.

## Communists in Schools

WE DISCUSSED recently the difficult question of the right to employment when there is strong reason to believe that the employed person is sympathetic to the nations opposed to us in the cold war, and we came to the conclusion that that right, in cases where the employed would be capable of exercising a detrimental influence upon any important activity in the nation, must necessarily be extremely limited.

A special case in which the limitation is even more obvious than usual is brought to mind by the discussion in England about Communists in the schools. There is in this case another and infinitely more important right which completely overrules any right of employment. That is the right of the parent to have some say about the character and opinions of the people who will have charge of his children during their school period. An immense majority of people in Canada, as in England, would be bitterly opposed to the idea of their children being subjected to Communist influence in the schools, and would be convinced (and we think rightly) that no sympathizer with Communism can resist the temptation to exercise such influence.

The fact that the schools may be state institutions does not deprive the parents of the right to




TRAPPED IN HIS OWN FOXHOLE

determine the kind of people who shall teach in them. Rather it lays upon the state, as educational authority, an imperative obligation to see to it that the views of parents are respected. For even in the modern state it should still be the family which really controls education; the state should be merely the agent of the parents of the children whom it educates, it should not itself be their educator.

## La Sarre Incident

THE intervention of Mayor Arthur J. Réaume of Windsor in the matter of the treatment of Baptist evangelists in La Sarre, Que., may do more good than almost any other form of protest. Being a Roman Catholic and bearing a French name, Mr. Réaume is likely to be listened to with some sympathy in a community which would resent any similar expression by an English-speaking Protestant.

There are different versions of the events which took place recently in La Sarre, but there is quite enough agreement between them to justify an official investigation into a number of circumstances which would not be relevant to, and could not be brought out in, any trial of the arrested persons for obstructing the police. We hope that Mr. Duplessis' government will see to it that such an inquiry will be held.

## Dauntless and Sedate

WE ARE deeply interested in the project of the College of Europe, about which we have been reading in the columns of the London *Observer*. The projectors seek to get together a group of graduates from various European countries (they do not seem to want North Americans) and to mix them up so that they learn something of one-another's ways. The method of mixing is suggested by the note that "a convivial European life will crystallize around 40 young intellectuals."

But the strange thing is that the College of Europe apparently expects to be supported by a very different kind of people from those who will attend it. A special appeal, we read, is made for the support of all "dauntless and sedate persons." We cannot imagine anything more useful, in the present state of the world, than an association of dauntless and sedate persons, but surely they could find something better to do than to provide a convivial European life for 40 young intellectuals, some of whom may be dauntless and some sedate but hardly any are likely to be both. (What, they may well ask, has a dauntless young intellectual got to be sedate about?)

We were thinking of forming a Canadian Association of the Dauntless and Sedate if we could find any besides ourselves, until it occurred to us that it would inevitably be known as CADS. However, we shall be glad to hear from Canadians who consider themselves dauntless and sedate, with a view of forming a society under some other title.

## What, No Walter?

ONE of the qualities most necessary in high railway officers is perspicacity in discerning the promise of future achievement in very young men. Somebody in the old Grand Trunk must have had a lot of that perspicacity in 1914, when he decided to appoint to the post of press representative of that railway a young man of English birth, who had only been in Canadian journalism for three years and was then city editor of the *Montreal Herald*. To be able to discern in a man of 28 the qualities which would ultimately make him one of the great publicity men of the world

—Nakash

THOMPSON *lays down CNR publicity crown.*

was no small achievement. In those days Walter Thompson gave little indication either of the stability with which he would cling to his new task or of the magnitude of the figure which he would cut in it; he had already had, and abandoned, more than a dozen newspaper jobs, and moreover he was slim. Today editors hesitate about whether to insert or omit a hyphen when they describe him as Canada's widest travelled man.

The railways which he serves have had several presidents since 1914, but they have remained pretty much the same railway system. To newspaper people all over the world the retirement of Walter Thompson will make far more difference than any mere change in the presidency. He was a public relations man in the tradition of George Ham (the CNR will not begrudge us this nostalgic tribute to a rival railway), but with all the trimmings and improvements which the last forty years have added to the profession which he practised. Some of those improvements he invented himself. He practically created Sir Henry Thornton as a public figure; and the only consolation we can see about his retirement is that Mr. Donald Gordon needs no creator, being quite capable of creating himself. About half a million friends will join us in wishing Walter Thompson many years of happy and useful leisure.

### Edged Tool

SONGS *are stilled in the air;*
*Joy stifled in man's heart;*
*Summer's a ghastly flare*
*Killed by a fiery dart.*
*Night-hawk, where is your nest?*
*Bandtail, your fledgling dove?*
*Swift, your diurnal rest?*
*Sun, do you shine above?*

*Living trees make this smoke*
*Shutting the sky away.*
*Life-giving leaves, charred, choke*
*Animal, bird, and Day,*
*Smothering out the light,*
*Poisoning all the air,*
*Robbing bright eyes of sight,*
*Voiding this landscape fair.*

*Many a nesting bird*
*Never will spread a wing.*
*Many a song, faint-heard,*
*Snapped like a cello's string.*
*Pheasant and quail and grouse*
*Breasted those waves of death*
*Rabbit and shrew and mouse*
*Roasted in search of breath.*

*Who wrought this grievous wrong?*
*Unsheathed this sharp-edged tool?*
*Played with it over-long?*
*Man, thou art still a fool!*
*Fire is a servant good*
*Only in master hands.*
*Freed in the leafy woods*
*It knows neither pleas nor commands.*

EMILY LEAVENS

## Real Wages Don't Change

THE total civilian labor force of Canada in March was 5.1 million, as against 4.8 million in 1946. The total monthly earnings of this labor force were 620 million dollars, against 443 million in 1946. The cost of living index was 164 against 123.6 in 1946.

In terms of the cost of living there has been practically no change in the per capita earnings of the labor force in the past four years. Their gains have consisted almost entirely in a considerable reduction of working hours. The improvement in terms of cost of living was almost wholly registered during the war years. It is open to some question whether the condition of the wage-earner is really improved by an increase in his wage per hour accompanied by a reduction in the number of hours worked, at any rate when that number has already been reduced to the vicinity of 40 hours per week. Two motives have actuated labor in its demand for hour reduction. One was the desire to spread employment as much as possible in the event of a reduction in the demand for the product. The other was the desire to obtain a substantial amount of overtime at the very high rates agreed upon in most union contracts. There is nothing improper in this latter motive, which is merely a recognition of the fact that working at a high ratio to capacity, in a mechanized industry, is highly profitable to the employer, and that a share of his profits from this situation can be obtained by labor in the form of overtime rates.

Any substantial recession in business activity would involve a sharp reduction in overtime and therefore a more than proportionate reduction in wage-earners' incomes. But such a recession would more or less inevitably be accompanied by a sharp decline in the price of foodstuffs and some other elements of the cost of living. On the whole, the remuneration of labor, in terms of the things consumed, is likely to be very little changed in the next ten years, no matter what policies labor organizations may adopt in the hope of changing it.

## Go Right Or Get Left

THE CCF Convention could hardly have been held in a better place than Vancouver if the object was to convince the Eastern members of the utter impossibility of getting along with that section of the party which believes in the Stockholm Resolution, the Banning of the Bomb, and the "conciliation" of the Korean conflict. This section is nowhere more active or more vociferous than on the Pacific Coast, and its oratory and its backroom wirepulling between them appear to have "got the goat" of the delegates from the other Provinces. At any rate practically everything the Convention officially did was in a rightward direction.

There is to be a restatement of principles and objectives, which will lay a lot more emphasis on the difference between Socialism of the CCF brand and Communism than was necessary in the

days of the Regina Manifesto. Mr. Frank Scott went so far as to declare that Canada will have a useful place for profit-seeking enterprise for quite a long time to come; and while that statement may not be incompatible with a determination never to rest until the profit motive has been eliminated, it at least involves the admission that its elmination is a long-time job.

What will happen to the left-wingers, who of course include Mr. Winch and a good deal of the official BC party, we do not know. Some of them will probably drift to the Communists, with whom they perhaps should have been long since. Most of them will bow to the inevitable, and accept the fact that a party with extreme left-wing views is an impossibility in Canada so long as Russia is behaving in its present manner.

Even with all these concessions to the moderates, the CCF has not much to look forward to during the next few years. It has had the test of actual government experience in Saskatchewan, and while it prospered thereunder for a few years while agricultural prices were rising, it is now facing a period of extreme difficulty.

Socialism itself, as a political movement for the gradual and non-violent replacement of the profit-and-enterprise system, has lost ground heavily in the last few years, and in a world divided between Communism and profit-and-enterprise it may prove to have no permanent place. It has performed valuable service, by aiding to reconcile the adherents of the profit system to a great increase in the welfare provisions of the state—an increase which may have gone about as far as it can safely go. But the concept that profit is immoral, which was the inspiring creed of most of the older Socialists, is one which leads beyond the CCF position and (here we shall probably find Mr. Winch and Mr. Doneleyko agreeing with us) lands its holder ultimately in the full Marxist position. And democracies, while they adhere to democratic methods, cannot now be induced to adopt the full Marxist position. Its perils are too obvious.

## Balanced Forces

THE chief difference between a military alliance and a military consolidation under a single authority is very simple but unfortunately very important. It is never the case that all parts of a co-belligerent area are equally exposed to enemy action at any one time. If the whole area is under a single authority, the dangers and costs of such exposure can be and should be more or less equally spread over the whole area. If the area is under a number of different authorities, those who occupy the less exposed positions invariably try to leave as much as they can of the dangers and costs of belligerency to those who occupy the more exposed portions. And if the less exposed portions are richer, as they usually are, they try to substitute financial exertion for the manpower exertion which the outer areas are compelled to make for their own safety.

The North American continent, which is very little exposed to enemy action except from the north, has traditionally taken advantage of this isolation to leave the main burden of belligerency to the people of the outer marches. The North Atlantic Pact is a promising move in the direction of a more equitable distribution of military sacrifice. But the phrase "balanced collective forces" which has become its keynote is painfully lacking in definiteness. It will not be possible to rely on the Pact unless the less immediately endangered nations show a willingness to accept a much larger share than in the past of the sacrifices involved in the earliest stages of a war between the libertarian and the authoritarian countries. Any suggestion that the appropriate share of Canada in the implementation of the Pact should consist largely in the provision of armaments and of training fields for more active belligerents is bound to create resentment and distrust in Europe.

Nothing can alter the geographical fact that the countries of Western Europe are more exposed than North America to the destructive forces of the enemy. But to add to this disability by requiring them to provide an overwhelming proportion of the manpower required in the early stages of the war, while the remoter countries get ready at their leisure, is to falsify the whole idea of "balanced collective forces" and to fall back into the old system of loose and unpledged alliances which twice very nearly delivered the democracies into the hands of the tyrants. It is essential that the peoples of this continent should realize that their liberties are just as much endangered as those of the people of Europe and that the preservation of them calls for just as much sacrifice.

## German Immigration

IT IS now more than five years since Germany ceased to resist the military efforts of the Allies. Owing to the impossibility of any agreement as to terms of peace between the Western Allies and Russia, no peace has ever been made, and Germans are still enemy aliens in the eyes of the Canadian Government. With a few exceptions the permanent immigration of citizens of the Third Reich into Canada is therefore prohibited, and the temporary admission of such persons for one or two years is pretty heavily restricted, though it is probably true, as claimed by Government spokesmen, that "Canada has gone as far as any other country in easing gradually the restrictions" resulting from enemy alien status. The chief concession as regards permanent immigration is, however, only that of PC 1606 in favor of certain relatives of persons already legally resident in Canada. These relatives are: husband or wife (and prospective husband or wife), son, daughter, brother or sister, orphan nephew or niece under 21; and the husband or wife and unmarried children of the son, daughter, brother or sister.

It seems somewhat absurd that the attitude of Canada towards the immigration of German nationals should be almost entirely governed by the technical circumstance that a state of war still exists five years after the actual war came to an end. It is not because Canada does not want Germans that Germans cannot come to Canada; it is simply because Russia refuses to join with the other Allies in making peace with Germany. The situation is rendered even more absurd by the fact that a large part of Germany is occupied by a nation with which we are technically at peace but are actually engaged in what is universally described as a cold war; and a great many Germans would very much like to get out from under this occupation and to settle in a democratic country.

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### Ill Wind

(On July 23, while attending a local swimming tank, I left my rolled-up towel in what appeared to be a safe place before I went into the water. On my return, both the towel and the package of cigarettes rolled up in it had disappeared.)

MAY *he who pouched my towel and my smokes*
*Enjoy them both. May dog-days find him cool,*
*Cutting the deep with superhuman strokes,*
*The envy of all others in the pool.*

*May all those cigarettes he got for free*
*Afford him fragrant pleasure without stint.*
*And may the towel that he hooked from me*
*Dry his bronzed brow and neck, and leave no lint.*

*A lesser man might fulminate and curse*
*Against man's inhumanity. Not I.*
*Light-fingered friend, you have inspired this verse*
*For which a cheque may reach me by and by.*

*You've far from robbed me, unknown sir. Instead,*
*Your theft will leave me two or three bucks ahead.*

J.E.P.

## PASSING SHOW

WOMEN constitute one-third of the wage-earners of Great Britain, says a statistic. We suspect that they also get the wages of the other two-thirds.

No, Millicent, TV may be a disease, but it isn't a cross between TB and VD.

"What has become of the old-time great preacher?" pathetically asks the Watertown, NY, *Times*. Probably disappeared, like the old-time great congregation.

In Belgium the thing that starts a conflagration is spelled Spaak.

There's a hint in UN procedure for a possible remodelling of our police courts.

Why not have the criminal preside over his own trial?

**The Book-Lover**

I read old English novels, good and fat,
Until I'm smothering;
And then I sit and sigh, and marvel at
The Heights I'm Wuthering!

British attention has shifted from edible oils in Kenya to Communists in Britain, or in other words from groundnuts to underground nuts.

Mr. Gardiner says he is not worried about the Government's mounting stock of butter, now over 20 million pounds. Of course he can always sell it as margarine.

The CCF, according to the *Montreal Gazette*, has failed to appeal to Canadian youth. And the Progressive Conservatives have just appointed a secretary named Kidd.

"Battles are still won on the ground," says the *Montreal Star*. Yes, but you have to be right on the ground to win them.

It appears that the Supreme Soviet of the USSR awards the Order of Mother Heroine (Gold Star) with Scroll to mothers who give birth to a tenth child. We've always wondered what the Supreme Soviet did with its time, and now we know.

A Glasgow paper advertises "Well furnished flat with bath on tram-lines." This confirms our belief that the Scots never do anything in private that they would not do in public.

Canada is short on guns and still shorter on gunners. But we have butter, and plenty of butterers.

Lucy says people who rely on a skeleton defence force are liable to become skeletons.

—CP

FOREIGN POLICY *is linked with defence. External Affairs Minister Lester Pearson chats with RCAF North Star pilot F/L. E. W. Smith.*

—National Defence

DEFENCE POLICY *must keep step with foreign policy and critical world conditions. Defence Minister Brooke Claxton here learns some finer points of Link trainer. A/M W. A. Curtis, Chief of Air Staff, instructs. Three destroyers and the North Star squadron on the airlift must be only start of a bigger program.*

# Arms and the Old Man

## "Korea" Is the Code Word for the West But Too Many Pretend Not to Know It

**by Michael Barkway**

IT WAS a very hot evening when I went to see the Old Man. I found him sitting in his usual high-backed wooden chair: he was wearing a tweed suit with a stiff collar and tie, and he was drinking hot tea. I think I reported his conversation to you once before (SN, May 23); so you know how intolerably dogmatic and obstinate he can be. Some people say he copies Dr. Samuel Johnson. My own theory is that he may have read Boswell when he was at an impressionable age—a long time ago. But nowadays he's not copying anybody: he's just being himself. I like talking to him though. He rarely says what you expect. Besides he often passes on useful information from friends in high places.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

"If you insist on heating yourself with a cold drink," said he, "you must get it for yourself." When I'd gotten it, taken my coat off and sat down he looked at me sternly. "These are inglorious days," said he.

"You mean," I hesitated, "Korea."

"Korea is the code word."

I skipped that, and asked him: "You think we should have sent ground troops at once?"

"*Ca n'a pas d'importance,*" he answered. Baffled, I just waited. "It's an American show," he said. "Bound to be. They're very interested in that part of the world. It isn't a very important part; doesn't concern us at all. Even the British aren't very interested in it. Dash it all," he exploded, "it's only an accident the United Nations got involved in this at all. If the Russians hadn't been so unutterably silly as to boycott the Security Council, the UN couldn't have acted. Get your perspective right, if you're going to write about these things."

He looked at me fiercely. I gulped and started to protest, but he was in full spate. "If it hadn't been for that accident due to Russian stupidity, would we be any more excited about Korea than about Malaya or Indo-China? Ask the British about this. Or the French. They've been doing this for years."

THIS time I did get in my protest: "All right, but they weren't fighting a full-scale campaign; and they're defending parts of their Empire. And, after all, whether it's an accident or not, it happens that the UN did take on Korea. And remember, we wanted it to. The Canadian Government made a great point of that."

"Don't be a didactic," he said. Think of it, from *him*. It made me angry, and I said: "I think it's outrageous that we've been so half-hearted about the whole business."

"Oh, so do I," he said casually. It calmed me down. Then *he* got didactic. "But you must be indignant about the right thing.

"You should know your history," he went on. "There was a time when the UN had a military staff committee preparing plans for an international force. Canada was going to contribute an army brigade-group to that. This would be in '46 or thereabouts. Then the UN effort broke down. Usual reason. And after that—you really ought to know these things—after that it was agreed that Canada and the other smaller powers. . . . Don't wince," he broke off. "We are one of the smaller powers. It was agreed that we would not try to keep troops ready for service all over the world. Nobody can blame us for that. Least of all the Americans. Got that? There was no reason why we should have had troops ready to send to Korea."

"I never said we should have," I broke in. "But surely when the occasion did arise we could do something about it. We could have raised troops at once. Even the fishing holidays of ministers could have been broken."

I guess I said that bitterly: I felt that some of our ministers had let us down pretty badly by being so unutterably detached about the whole thing.

"Don't be petty," he snapped.

"Well, if there's nothing we should have done," I answered, "why did you say these are inglorious days?"

He sighed: "Dear me. Do I make myself so very unclear? I did *not* say there was nothing we should have done. I did say there was no earthly reason to go rushing ground troops, which we haven't got, to Korea. What I said was 'Korea is the code word': but you were too dumb to see it."

I took the bait. "Well, I don't quite see what you meant."

"I supposed not," he said; and you could almost see the acid eating into his moustache. "Surely you read spy stories," he resumed. "On receipt of the code word everything starts to happen. The fuses are lit and the secret factories all over the country are blown simultaneously."

This wasn't what I'd expected. "You think," I started, "that the Russians were planning . . ." "I don't think anything about the Russians," he interrupted. "Except that they've made a lot of mistakes. It wasn't their code word. It was ours. Once the Russians launched their aggression in Korea, and once it was resisted by the Americans, things had to start happening.

"They happened in Washington all right. They happened, with not too much delay, in London. In Ottawa we doodled." He wagged a finger at me.

"But, young man," he snapped, "two weeks ago the Cabinet ministers were shut up together for hours on Mr. King's funeral train. And for the first time they really considered the code word 'Korea.' It is even conceivable," he said pompously, "that their bewildered minds began to grope towards the conclusions which most of us had reached a month earlier. But that isn't proved yet."

But I still didn't get his point.

"Dear me," he repeated, "I'll try again. I feel like the amateur sleuth at the end of a detective story. We've all been hypnotized — that's what the sleuths say—by the question of ground troops for Korea. We must look at the whole defence picture. Korea may be the right place for them, or it may be on the other side of the world. It might be Persia or Europe or Britain. The one thing that was absolutely clear, the thing that not even a child could miss, was that we had to have more troops. What's the use of discussing where to send them before you've got them?"

"I see that," I answered. "But how do you get the troops unless you can tell them who they're going to fight?"

"WELL, now," he said; "that was another blunder the Government should never have made. They should have known—dear knows everybody else knew—that you wouldn't get recruits merely to fill out the permanent force. But you don't have to tell them where they're going to fight. They know *who* they're going to fight and they don't care *where*. They just don't want to sit around this country."

"What should we have done then?" It's hard getting him to be specific.

"The reason why these have been such inglorious days," he said, "is that we got the code word—and didn't know what to do. Korea means that we've got to be ready to meet the Russians almost anywhere almost any time. It might be a general war. But it's much more likely to be another 'frontier operation.' And—confound it—we're not ready for that. Neither Canada nor anybody else. But the Americans and the British have started: so have the Australians."

I put in my last feeble peep. "We've made something of a start too."

He snorted fiercely. "Industrial production, volunteers, and aeroplanes—not even the right kind of aeroplanes. We've got to re-arm till it hurts. If it doesn't hurt, it's not adequate."

He hadn't offered me another drink. It was hot, and I left.

# We Didn't Plan for This Kind of War

## This One Is World War Two-and-a-Half and No Western Expert Expected It
## The United Nations Allies Have Been Playing the Korean War by Ear

**by Col. Wallace Goforth**

CANADA is not ready to fight the kind of war that emerged suddenly on June 25, when six North Korean divisions and their armored spearheads crashed southward over the 38th Parallel. They're still crashing.

Before anyone starts, prematurely, to assign blame for this failure, let us set the record straight on two points.

WALLACE GOFORTH

First, no one in the Atlantic Pact nations showed any more foresightedness than did the Canadian Defence Department. Neither Whitehall, nor the Pentagon, nor the Western Union high command at Fontainebleau, nor the Military Committee of the Atlantic Powers expected the unprecedented situation which now confronts them.

Secondly, our existing defence plans and preparations are needed just as much today as they were last Spring. The threat of a World War III has not receded. On the contrary, it has been intensified by events in Korea.

It is popular in official quarters at Ottawa, Washington, and London to say: "We were not strategically surprised by the North Korean attack. It was known to be imminent weeks in advance. It achieved only tactical surprise, by the weight and scale of the invading forces."

This explanation is beside the point. The Kremlin did, in fact, achieve a strategic surprise of the first magnitude, by launching a "World War Two-and-a-Half", which no experienced military authority in the Western nations believed to be possible.

We had grown familiar during the Cold War with guerrilla incursions, as in Greece; with the seizure of power through control of police and military forces, as in Prague; and with Red conquest through conventional civil war, as in China. What has happened in Korea fits none of these models.

The "impossible" surprise, achieved by militant world Communism in this instance, is that a satellite peasant nation of only ten million people, with no military reputation or tradition, could produce in five years a first-class striking force. The high quality of Soviet armament is an important, though secondary, element of surprise.

### Soviet Training System

Excluding moral considerations, the greatest factor has been a truly superb system of Soviet military training. Those who have some experience with various native Asiatic armies will be the first to credit the Russian officers concerned with a record-breaking performance. It has, perhaps, no parallel in recent military history.

Even if allowance is made for a generous scale of Russian "observers" with North Korean units, the standard of combat performance by junior native officers and men can still be rated as exceptional.

The most vital lesson of the Korean war is not the unpreparedness of the Western nations, but the reassessment that now becomes essential of Soviet *satellite* military strength. Every calculation we have hitherto made of Soviet striking power must be revised upwards, to include much greater weight for the satellite armies. All of our wishful thinking, about Eastern European and Red Chinese forces being "more of a nuisance than a help to Russia", must now be discarded.

The scale of military effort required of each Commonwealth nation, and each Atlantic Pact power, must soon be substantially increased. We can no longer hope to deter further aggression, except by restoring what General Omar Bradley calls a "working equilibrium of fighting strength."

One might venture to suggest that the Soviet General Staff are almost as surprised as we are, by the results they have achieved thus far in Korea through their apt and eager pupils.

Even an early restoration of the Korean *status quo ante*—a highly improbable contingency—would not materially lessen the effects of this strategic surprise. The rank and file of Asiatic peoples, despite their recent nationalist fervor, are especially susceptible to a display of ruthless force. Their respect for effective power tends always to overshadow understanding of—or attention to—moral issues.

In spite of the spectacular recent achievements of the Security Council —until Russia returned last week to confuse its discussions (see *Front Page*) — the time for diplomatic pressure and manoeuvres, as the principal instrument for preserving world peace, has passed. There is now only one practical road to peace. It is a long, unpleasant and rough road. It calls for retravelling—in the opposite direction—part of the easy way of demobilization along which we have drifted since V-J Day in 1945.

If Ottawa has played the Korean war "by ear" thus far, so have our other United Nations allies, including the U.S. The past is not important. The only thing that matters is how soon, and how skilfully, we start to correct our mistakes.

### Polite Steps?

For what sort of war then has Canada been preparing? How have our postwar defence budgets—averaging some $250 millions per year—been spent? Where do we need to revise our plans in the light of the Korean lessons? How much will these revisions cost? Can we go on having more butter along with more guns? Can we reasonably expect a rising standard of living, during a prolonged period of international twilight that is neither peace nor yet full-scale war?

Above all, can we hope to meet our new military commitments without taking some politically sensitive steps towards increased military manpower, *by induction* (the polite modern euphemism for conscription)?

Canada stayed outside the Cold War while it lasted, except for substantial economic assistance, moral support and diplomatic encouragement to those of our partners who bore—and still bear—the brunt of Soviet pressure: in Greece, Germany, Malaya, Viet Nam, Korea and China.

Canadians generally were educated to think in terms of a World War III —if it came at all—that would be dominated by the new weapons of mass destruction. Any such war was regarded as remote in time—not possible before 1957, and probably much later—for which more or less leisurely preparation, with a strong scientific

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

COL. GOFORTH, *a well-known Canadian military analyst, was Director of Staff Duties (Weapons) during World War II at NDHQ, Ottawa.*

EXPERTS *in the West's defence research were represented at spring Ottawa meeting.* L. to r.: *Sir Alwyn Crow, British Joint Services; Dr. G. S. Field, Deputy Director-General, DRB; Sir Chas. Wright, U.K. Naval Mission to U.S.; Dr. Solandt* (see cover); *Vice-Adm. H. T. W. Grant, Chief of Naval Staff; F. H. Richardson, U.S. Research Board. So far, weapons used in Korean war have been improved, conventional types.* —CP

REFITTING *of destroyers with new weapons and equipment is delicate operation. Les Fuller of Esquimalt studies* HMCS Crescent *blueprints with Navy technicians G. E. Churchill, Len Corbett.* —RCN

# The Case of the Clutching Hand

## Is the Honeymoon Over for Rapacious Public Servants? Observations Here and Abroad Suggest a Change.

**by Gordon McCaffrey**

*S.S. Columbia, en route.*

IN A HOTEL lobby on Montreal's Dominion Square, a stranger noticed our baggage marked with a shipping label for the *S.S. Columbia* to Naples, Italy, and asked us why we didn't fly. "You can fly almost as cheaply, you don't waste a week on the way, and you don't need to give any tip."

After registering and checking our bags, we pursued the matter, asking the stranger if he tipped bell-boys, waiters and cab-drivers. In our inexpert eyes, he appeared to be a man who could be quite generous.

"Not as often as I used to," he admitted. "If a bell-boy is weighted down with an extra lot of bags, that calls for a tip—maybe. But not just for carrying a suitcase from the desk to my room. And the same goes for the waiter. I pay a high price for a meal. It's up to the restaurant to pay the help good wages."

"How about the cab-driver?" we reminded him. "The same," he came back categorically. "I pay him to take me from here to there. Most cab-drivers these days just stop at the curb, wait for you to open the door, and let you lift your own bags. They don't deserve a tip."

One bell-hop summed up his own experiences: "You can't generalize from a particular case, but most of the boys feel we're back to normal times. About the same as 1939 and '40. The war days when the money rustled in our pockets are definitely over. They have been for two years. Maybe Korea'll bring 'em back."

Before we left Toronto last month, we spent an afternoon with the *maître d'*, a waiter, and the bartender of one of the downtown Toronto hotels. Most of our discussion consisted of a comparison of Canadian and foreign hotels and restaurants and our efforts to win American tourist dollars. They were men who had seen the best in America and Europe.

The *maître d'* insisted upon "a realistic approach" to tipping. After 20 years in the best hotels and clubs of London, Bermuda, the Rockies and lesser places, he felt tipping was a necessary evil. There will always be the people who wish to impress their guests, business associates, and other dining-room patrons that they can command the special attention of trained servants.

"Nowadays 90 per cent of the people who come downtown for an evening have to budget to make it the occasion of the week or the month. They want service without fuss."

"The other 10 per cent will be the banker, the impresario, the society woman who isn't satisfied with the usual service, good though it may be. They want the best table and the most accomplished waiter, flowers, and attention from the captain. When they order they ask for special *hors d'oeuvres, crêpes suzettes* and so on.

At this point the waiter interrupted. He said his practice had been to treat everybody the same, and by that he meant being efficient, pleasant and courteous. "He's a poor waiter who spends more time on the customer he expects will give him a tip."

He admitted that every waiter, whether he's a fly-by-night who isn't worthy of the name or the professional who has served a long apprenticeship, has an innate disregard for "the ruddy stiff" who asks for all kinds of favors, and at the end of the evening leaves with not so much as a thank you. But in the typical stoicism of the waiter, he shrugged his shoulders. "That's all part of the business."

### A Form of Bribery

The particular bar where we were leaning was quiet all afternoon. From 2 to 5 p.m. there were only three customers in one party and another alone. The waiter didn't show us his tips, but said he couldn't count on them for a living.

Our three informants were more in agreement on other aspects of tipping. Without a doubt, it's a form of bribery, and wherever it exists, it supports a mild form of black market. (Canadian veterans remember it as quite vicious among London cabbies.) The headwaiter with a full house can usually find a table when he's given the proper inducement. The waiter tends to avoid the table where the tipping's light, and gives undue attention to a customer when the No. 1 says, "Take care of this man."

In favor of tipping is the fact that hotel salaries, the lowest in any business, are based on the existence of the extra source of income. While they don't exist now, there used to be hotels and clubs in Canada where an employee paid to be allowed to work as a waiter. Since the advent of unions, bell-boys get $2 to $2.50 a day in the big centres, and $40 to $60 a month in the small towns and resorts. Waiters register up to $5 a day. The rest is up to their enterprise, charm and luck.

The bartender had been busy stocking the refrigerator with ale without entering into the discussion to this point. His views were diametrically opposed to those of the *maître d'*, perhaps because of his background.

"Personally," he said, "I feel silly if anybody gives me a tip. Why should he? The drink costs him three times what it's worth."

He had nothing but contempt for the proprietor who makes 300 per cent gross profit, throws ridiculous fortunes on plush, chrome and glass, hires expensive entertainers, but pays the help a pittance. The "high-class" surroundings were a competitive element in the construction of bars and contributed to a crippling overhead, but fail to attract customers who have not enough money for a drink.

The waiter confided that some waiters make a habit of "putting on the pressure to make a customer feel obligated." He feels the tipping custom makes waiters acquisitive, sneaky, jealous, and mercenary.

During the last few years, the beverage room and dining-car waiters have organized in unions. Benefits have been immediately forthcoming.

—Miller

CAUGHT *between two fires. But now the hands aren't so formidable as once.*

WRITER *McCaffrey and wife on* SS Columbia *en route to Europe.*

Better working conditions, shorter hours with overtime and higher wages, have cracked a system that had reduced waiters to the status of beggars at the mercy of the public.

The goal of the union is still a long way off. A steward on the RMS *Prince George*, for instance, can earn $80 in wages with free board during the 10-day trip between Vancouver and Skagway, Alaska (eight-hour day, plus overtime). In addition he may clear $100 in tips each round-trip. A waitress at Banff Springs Hotel or Jasper Park Lodge is paid $48, plus overtime, a month. Tips in recent years haven't encouraged students to go back a second year. During the summer of 1948, the dining-car stewards threatened to strike for higher wages, which were conceded.

### And on Shipboard

Some of the stewards on the *Columbia* told us the hey-dey of tourist tipping is over. The carriage trade is going by air, leaving ships to student tours, and this year, pilgrims. A steward gets free board and £20 a month for a day's work that begins at 5 a.m. and ends long after dinner. Most of the passengers scraped and saved for the trip and did not tip easily.

We asked one of the stewards if the Americans (90 per cent of the passengers) were tipping according to their reputed carelessness. He pointed to a tumbler where the day's take was pooled to be shared with another steward and the bartender. The tourists were apparently paying no attention to their guide books, which invariably declare that stewards "expect" $5 from each passenger for a five or six-day trip. His answer was the same as that of the bell-hop in Montreal and the waiter in Toronto: "You can't count on tips for a living nowadays."

There's always the exception to the rule. Earlier this summer, an American railroad had to reverse its policy. It submitted to the perverseness of travellers who invariably broke an anti-tipping rule by slipping a quarter under the plate. The railroad said: "You just can't change human nature that refuses to break with conventions."

# Wood, Work and Will

## Dr. Laporte of New Brunswick Alternates Chisel and Scalpel

by Stuart Trueman

"A HOBBY," Dr. Paul Carmel Laporte always tells his patients, "is wonderful medicine." And, if this is true, then Dr. Laporte is the healthiest man in New Brunswick.

He is, above all, a medical man. He is also an oil painter, a carpenter, a mechanic and a plumber. As his wife has just acquired a small loom and set it up in their Edmundston home, and as Dr. Laporte has been heard to remark he would like to have one of those homespun neckties, he will undoubtedly add weaving to this list. He's like that.

He even once made a snowmobile, and obtained a patent for snow chains, and tried to invent a vehicle that would travel on earth and water and snow. Another time some imitation-marble statuettes he had cast exploded while they were drying out, and nearly killed him. There has never been a dull moment in Dr. Laporte's life.

The most significant feature about his hobbies, however, is that he combines them with a second term as president of the New Brunswick Medical Council. He has, at the same time, achieved a reputation as a wood carver and sculptor. His plaques and figurines have won several prizes of the American Physicians' Art Association in Chicago and Atlantic City.

His personal success, however, is overshadowed by the ability he has shown to impart his own zeal and skill to others—to a group of French-speaking young carvers and artists of Madawaska County who are his pupils and whose "studio" is Dr. Laporte's basement workshop.

DR. P. C. LAPORTE

### Dollar-a-week Man

To find the origin of Dr. Laporte's keenness for wood carving you have to look back exactly half a century—to the day when the Vercheres, Que., youngster graduated from high school at the age of 14. He became an apprentice to a Montreal wood carver and cabinet maker and, the doctor recounts, he got a 100 per cent raise in pay at the end of the first year (from 50 cents a week to $1 a week; the third year he was given $1.50 a week). The eager youngster attended art classes every year evening.

Years afterward, in 1909, fresh out of Laval, Dr. Laporte came to New Brunswick and set up practice in the town of Grand Falls. Those were desperate days for the fledgling physician. In the first month he always made his calls around dinner time—that is, when he had any calls to make—on the chance that the family would invite him to stay for supper.

Learning English was a long and arduous task. For many years Dr. Laporte brushed up on it by comparing Canadian Press despatches in the Saint John *Telegraph-Journal* with the French versions in Quebec dailies.

After three years in Grand Falls Dr. Laporte spent a similar period at Connors, the last parish in upper Madawaska County. It was an exhausting life, for he attended patients as far as 75 miles away.

Dr. Laporte moved down to Clair, where he opened a private hospital under Red Cross auspices and conducted it for nearly two decades. The hospital burned in the early 1930's, the fire destroying his fine library and art collection.

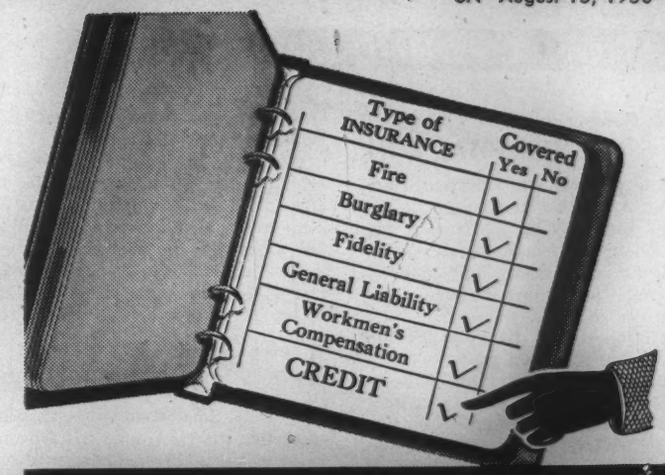
Then he moved to Edmundston to continue his practice and help his brother, Dr. P. H. Laporte, New Brunswick Minister of Health, (killed in a car accident a few years later).

Dr. Paul Carmel Laporte is, by any gauge of measurement, a remarkable man. He has found time somehow to be a choir director in every place he has lived, an amateur-theatrical sponsor, a lecturer for the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance, a leading figure in the Victory Loan drives, chairman of the military medical board at Edmundston in two world wars. Four years ago he founded the Madawaska Construction Company, of which he is president; it has built schools, a college, a power station, among other things, and paid out more than $400,000 in wages in 1948-49.

Now, after 40 years, Dr. Laporte has resigned from the active medical staff of the Hotel Dieu at Edmundston and is restricting himself to private practice. But that doesn't mean he is any less busy than usual.

Dr. Laporte is also anxious to promote the teaching of his "pacala" or wood-carving technique in the public schools. "Pacala"—a term derived from the first two letters of his own names—is a simplified method suited particularly to beginners.

No, Dr. Laporte's partial retirement doesn't mean that he is any less busy than usual, he pointed out last week. It just means that work hasn't as much chance to interefere with his hobbies.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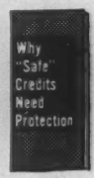


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# NATIONAL ROUND-UP

**British Columbia:**

## THE VITAL RUN

THIS IS the year when fishermen are anxiously watching the weight of the run of sockeye—most prized of the salmon—up the Fraser River. It's the first cycle year since completion of the salmon fish tunnels at Hell's Gate in the Fraser River.

First reports this week, as the run started, said it looked good.

After salmon hatch, they swim out to the Pacific, return four years later to go up the Fraser, spawn and die. At Hell's Gate, railway construction during the First Great War narrowed the Fraser River, made it tough for powerful salmon to get by. The tunnel system was designed to make it easy.

Now this is the year when it will tell its real value. The size of the run will tell how many salmon successfully got up the river four years ago and spawned.

**Quebec:**

## THE BATTLE WON

WITH charges against five Baptists withdrawn, the La Sarre case is now officially closed and civic officials have assured the Evangelists that henceforth there will be no trouble at their meetings, provided they are conducted in an orderly fashion.

The latest phase of a lengthy conflict started on July 22 when five men, three from Toronto and two from a northern mining town, held—or rather attempted to hold—an open-air meeting. Orderly though it was, a large mob soon surrounded the quintet and, before long, various missiles were thrown at them. Not satisfied with that, a group of local residents then proceeded to attack the men who had come to preach.

After a lengthy delay the local constabulary arrived on the scene but, instead of arresting those who had caused the disturbance, they arrested the Baptists and charged them with illegal assembly.

An eye-witness account by Don Deplante of the *Globe and Mail* was widely read and, within 24 hours, protests began to arrive from all parts of Canada. Meanwhile the men, unable to raise bail, were locked up in the jail at Amos. A few days before their trial a Baptist minister raised the money to have them released but a couple of days later the charges were withdrawn with the consent of Magistrate Camille Beaulieu.

Now the crown attorney, J. J. Martel and defence counsel Max Garmaise have issued a joint statement to clear up the matter. The text is as follows:

"The charge of unlawful assembly laid by the Chief of Police of La Sarre against the five Baptists was the result of a misunderstanding on the part of La Sarre town council of the activities of the Baptist Church involved.

"The explanation since received by the authorities of the town have completely satisfied them that the Baptists were merely exercising rights which are granted to all religious minorities in the Province of Quebec."

On July 30, Baptist missionaries held another street meeting in La Sarre. This time, though there was the same angry hostility from 200 villagers, there was no violence: the village's lone constable and one provincial policeman were there to keep order.

**Newfoundland:**

## FIX IT & BILL 'EM

PREMIER Smallwood announced last week that the Newfoundland Government was effecting temporary repairs to the Portugal Cove wharf and would bill Ottawa, regardless of the contention of Gerald Millar, Canadian Government representative now in St. John's. Ottawa says that upkeep of wharves is not a federal responsibility.

Smallwood also said that the sooner Millar was withdrawn from Newfoundland the "better pleased the Newfoundland Government will be."

Portugal Cove is nine miles from the St. John's terminus for ferry boats maintaining contact between Bell Island iron ore mines and Newfoundland mainland.

## ALERTED

IN VIEW of the Korean situation, Newfoundland in her strategic position of Gibraltar of North America, is ever mindful of potential danger.

The other day Major-General Lyman P. Whitten, commander of the United States bases in Newfoundland, said his forces had been alerted but no additional military personnel would be sent to the new province from the United States at the present time. General Whitten also said he was maintaining close liaison with the Canadian armed forces under Brigadier M. S. Dunn. Security rules would be tightened. The major air bases in Newfoundland, Gander and Goose Bay (the latter in Labrador) may be utilized as ferry centres for aircraft as in World War II.

—CP

NEW *National Secretary of the CCF party is Lorne Ingle, 35, for the past four years head of the CCF research bureau at Ottawa. An ex-Edmonton law graduate, he favors chess as a pastime but claims to be no expert. He succeeds David Lewis in the office.*

—CP

FRENCH AIR CADETS, *first of 100 aircrew from various European countries, to be trained at London, Ont., by the RCAF as part of Canada's contribution under terms of the Atlantic Pact. Five of them are shown here chatting with M. Mortin, French consul at Toronto, and Sqdn.-Ldr. Bell, commanding officer at Toronto's Manning Depot (centre). From left to right are: Cpl. I. Simon, Capt. H. De Salaberry, conducting officer, Cpl. A. Evrat, Cpl. M. Leroux, Cpl. M. Segla and Cpl. J. M. Dubois. The course will last for a period of two months.*

■ August 1 saw another innovation of Confederation when the RCMP absorbed the local Ranger Force and Constabulary. This act has saved the province a large annual outlay, Ottawa now footing most of the bill.

**Manitoba:**

## COMEBACK

THE PROVINCE'S tourist trade, hit hard by the flood this spring, made a strong comeback in July.

Last month two tourists' autos entered the province for every one that came to Manitoba in June. Director of the provincial tourist bureau, R. E. Grose felt that the increase, in a large part, could be credited to the special promotional program initiated shortly after the flood.

Long-term tourist traffic in July was almost equal to the 1949 figures, with 6,175 vehicles entering this year compared with 7,089 a year ago.

American tourist vehicles crossing the Manitoba international border last month showed a jump of 1,375—from 7,325 to 8,700—over July 1949, while commercial vehicles crossing increased from 408 in July, 1949 to 621 this year.

## PROTECTION

CONSTRUCTION of flood dikes, to protect Winnipeg from the disaster which overtook it this spring, will likely start around Sept. 1. J. B. Carswell, chairman of the Greater Winnipeg Diking board, is hopeful that the earthwork on the dikes will be finished "before the snow flies."

Surveying of the city's flood defences is now about one-half finished. It should be completed in another two weeks. Then only the settling of routine legal problems and the obtaining right-of-way will remain before actual construction work on the emergency flood diking will begin.

The Greater Winnipeg Diking board was set up by the provincial government to provide emergency protection for the Greater Winnipeg area. The board, numbering 71 members, came into existence June 28 when it sat for the first time and accepted the letters patent issued by the provincial government.

■ A rooster crowed in a nearby farmyard and a diesel locomotive throbbed off in the distance as the loudspeaker repeated Canon R. J. Pierce's words: "The kingdoms of the earth shall become the kingdoms of Christ."

The scene was Winnipeg's first drive-in church service, held one recent Sunday evening at the Pembina drive-in theatre, situated on the southerly outskirts of the city. More than 200 motor-borne worshippers from 60 cars watched as Canon Pierce, the organist and choir of All Saints church conducted evening worship. Organ music and choir voices came through the small loudspeakers attached to the car windows.

**Alberta:**

## DELUGE

SOUTHERN Alberta, which has had rain enough and to spare—following an unusually dry spring—within the last few weeks, got the heaviest downpour of the year on July 29. In Calgary, an 11-hour storm came near to paralyzing the city.

It started at 7 am and went on until nearly 6 o'clock in the evening. More than four-fifths of an inch fell in the first hour, and 2.66 inches altogether. All over the city—large

tions of which are not served by storm sewers—drains backed up and dumped inches of water into basements.

Many Calgary homes have basements suites; in some of these the sewers backed up through the toilets and drove residents out. But the worst dislocation happened at the underpasses below the CPR main-line tracks, which cut Calgary neatly in half.

In any heavy rainfall, these underpasses collect water. But in this particular storm they filled up so badly and so swiftly that for hours not even the city's brand-new trolley-buses could get through. Private cars got stalled in the feet-deep lakes which collected in the subways; the transit system had to run emergency services, by roundabout routes, with gas-powered buses in order to maintain any communication at all between the northern and southern halves of the city.

The one route open in the downtown area was over a level-crossing across the CPR tracks. Since switching operations were going on as usual, this meant that traffic piled up for eight or ten blocks every time the crossing gates had to be closed while a train passed.

Meanwhile, city authorities were just starting on a storm-sewer project approved by the taxpayers last November. They explained that difficulty in getting the right sort of pipe had held up operations until now. Installation of these sewers would prevent basement-flooding in some areas, but for the time being the city fathers had no answer to the perennial problem of the flooded underpasses.

**Ontario:**

## NEW NAME

PREMIER FROST who has shown a reluctance to enlarge his Cabinet Hon. Dana Porter has held the "temporary" dual portfolio of Attorney-

—CP

RESEARCH: *Dr. E. W. R. Steacie, of Canada's top atomic scientists chemists, who has been appointed e-president of the National Re-rch Council in charge of coordinat- all NRC research, including atom- fission. During the war he was puty director of the combined Brit- Canadian atomic research project.*

General and Minister of Education for more than a year) last week finally made an addition.

To replace Hon. Russell T. Kelley, aging Hamilton advertising man, as Minister of Health he appointed Dr. Mackinnon Phillips of Owen Sound, MPP for Grey North.

Mr. Kelley, who has been confined to bed almost continuously for more than a year after suffering a heart attack at the 1949 session of the Legislature, continues as Minister without Portfolio.

The appointment of Dr. Phillips, who has been a private practitioner in his home town, meant that for the first time since 1946 when Mr. Kelley took office the Ontario Health Department would be headed by a doctor.

## MIXED BLESSING

SHOULD SPEEDING motorists be given a warning of impending apprehension?

The Ontario Provincial Police decided not.

Commissioner W. S. Stringer confirmed that the distinctive all-white and black-and-white cars of the police highway patrol were being changed to straight business models. No longer could the motorist hope to spot the police cars in his rear vision mirror.

The innovation speedily was effective. Floods of summonses began pouring out from the first few cars placed on the road.

Not everybody was sure it was good, however.

Controller Alan Lamport of Toronto, campaigning against a similar change in the city, complained that on the highways traffic had been slowed unreasonably.

Everybody was so afraid of going over the limit, he said, there was as much hazard from the slow traffic as from speeders.

## THEN AND NOW

### APPOINTMENTS

**Percy E. Wright,** Saskatchewan farmer and MP for Melfort, is the CCF's new National Chairman.

**W. H. Kidd,** 35, of Vancouver, has been appointed PC National Secretary at Ottawa headquarters.

**Dr. E. W. R. Steacie,** 49, Director of the National Research Council's Division of Chemistry, now becomes in addition Vice-President (Scientific) of NRC and will coordinate all the Council's research, including atomic fission. Dr. Steacie is recognized as one of the world's leading physical chemists.

### RETIREMENT

**Dr. T. W. Grindley,** 49, leading authority on western farm problems, has been forced by ill health to resign as Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board.

### DEATHS

**Col. M. A. Colquhoun,** CMG, DSO, VD, 81; in Brantford, Ont. Former Mayor of that city, he was better known as commander of the "Mad Fourth" Battalion, CEF, in World War I.

**Henry Bartlett Burgoyne,** 65, well-known newspaper publisher ("The Standard") and military figure of St. Catharines, Ont.

**Edmund Foster Burritt,** KC, 83, senior member of the Ottawa Bar Association; in Ottawa following a long illness.

**The Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,** 55, Labor Minister for nine years, the longest in Commonwealth history; suddenly in Ottawa. (see Front Page)


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WORLD AFFAIRS

# THE NEXT TROUBLE SPOT

## Formosan Problem Needs Urgent Solution To Prevent Red Attempt at UN Split

THE AMERICAN decision, taken under the immediate impact of the aggression in Korea, to "neutralize" Formosa was understandable on military grounds and is justifiable on legal grounds. Nevertheless, it incurred two very big dangers which have not since been removed and which may be deliberately aggravated by the Russian return to the Security Council.

SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

The first of these dangers is that it may involve the United States in war with Communist China.

The second is that such a war might produce a split either between the United States and Britain or between Britain and India.

Either of these events, writes Sebastian Haffner for the London *Observer* and SN, would amount to a major disaster for the Western world as a whole. Both together would be little short of a catastrophe. To avert them is an urgent need, which even now, with all the other preoccupations of Washington and London, should be given top priority by the State Department and the Foreign Office.

Formosa is legally a Japanese possession under Chinese occupation. Pending a Peace Treaty with Japan, it cannot be claimed by any Chinese Government as an integral part of China. It may, however, be argued by the Chinese Communist Government that with its victory in the Chinese civil war it has automatically inherited the rights to occupy Formosa, which were in 1945 vested in the Government of General Chiang Kai-shek. For the United States, this problem does not arise, since she still recognizes Chiang Kai-shek as the Government of China. For those Governments who have recognized the Peking Government—like Britain, India and Pakistan—it is a question about which legal opinion may be divided.

However, the stark fact of the situation is that the Peking Government could not now occupy Formosa without major war-like operations, since the island is in fact occupied by General Chiang Kai-shek with very considerable land, air and naval forces. Since Chiang has almost complete air and sea domination of the Formosa Strait, the victorious outcome of such operations for Peking is by no means a foregone conclusion; it is certain that they would be protracted.

### Major Conflagration?

Such a second major war in the immediate vicinity of the Korean war would obviously tend to fuse with the latter into a major conflagration, and to prevent this was the chief object of the U.S. action—an object with which nobody, in common sense, can quarrel. President Truman has since made it clear that "the present military neutralization of Formosa is without prejudice to political questions affecting that island." He has also shown his genuine desire to neutralize Formosa—and not to intervene one-sidedly in favor of Chiang Kai-shek—by requesting the latter to cease air and naval operations against the mainland, a request which was, however, not complied with.

But however sensible and praiseworthy the American object of a temporary neutralization of Formosa may be, it is undeniable that the action of June 27 has by itself not achieved this object. Nobody can say that Formosa is effectively neutralized at present, when it may be invaded by Chinese Communists any day now and when such invasion can be prevented—if at all—only by American war-like action.

It takes the agreement of both contending parties to neutralize the object of their conflict; and while the American influence on Chiang may have been sufficient to procure his overall compliance with the neutralization policy, no corresponding agreement has been sought, let alone achieved, in Peking. Peking retains full freedom of action against Formosa, provided it is prepared to take the risks inherent in such action; its own view of the matter, for which at least a legal case can be made, is that as the effective Government of China it automatically has all the rights and claims in Formosa which were accorded to China in 1945; and it may well regard the one-sided American decision to take Formosa under U.S. naval protection as a provocative infringement of its rights and be stung into even more immediate and forceful action.

If such action occurred, it would leave America, after the declaration of June 27, no choice but to fire on the Chinese ships setting out to invade Formosa—which would make war between America and Communist China inevitable; indeed, since the Chinese would no doubt fire back, the war would be on.

Such a war between America and China would play directly into Russia's hands, as it would absorb American resources for an indefinite time in a theatre where America has nothing to gain; at the same time, it would make China utterly dependent on Russia and would make any development towards an independent Chinese policy *vis-a-vis* Russia impossible.

### Split in UN?

Moreover, it is to be feared that in such a war, India, Pakistan and other Asian countries which have recognized the Peking Government, would regard the U.S. as the aggressor. This would split the United Nations, would split the British Commonwealth and would put Britain herself in a position where she would have to choose between America and the Asian Dominions, apart from being deeply divided at home, where a large and respectable part of public opinion feels uneasy over America's action in Formosa.

It follows that everything should urgently be done to avoid such a calamitous situation. It can be avoided only if some understanding on Formosa's temporary neutralization is reached with Peking. This might not be impossible, as Peking cannot have an interest in becoming involved in a major war with the United States. On the other hand, Peking's bargaining position is too strong to expect it to accept the present position unconditionally. A possible basis for a "stand-still" agreement on Formosa might be a temporary trusteeship over the island, by some Power or Powers—such as India—genuinely free from suspicion of "Imperialism" in Peking.

It is in any case India which holds the key to the present diplomatic situation. India, alone among the non-Communist Powers, has working diplomatic relations with Peking. She is, therefore, the only channel of communication between Peking and the Western world. Her interest in, and fervent wish for, peace is undoubted; so is her standing and prestige in Asia. If the aim of temporarily neutralizing Formosa, which demands the consent of

—INP

SECRET AIR STRIPS *had been built and were already in operation before the latest U.S. landings in Korea to give air cover and close tactical support. Ground was cleared and steel mesh laid by Korean labor under U.S. supervision.*

—Summers in The Buffalo Evening News

"VENTRILOQUIST"

—INP

"CALL IN YOUR SENTRIES" *was the greeting to the Army by the tough U.S. Marines, latest troops to land in Korea to support the hard-pressed earlier divisions. Here two Army "ducks" leave an LST in a typical amphibious operation.*

both Chinese parties, can be reached at all, it can be done only by Delhi acting as honest broker between Peking and Washington.

At the worst, if it should fail, and genuine "neutralization" of Formosa should prove utterly impossible, it would achieve one of two things. It would either convince India of Peking's bad will and thus restore a united front of the United Nations over Formosa; or it would give America an opportunity, without loss of face, to declare the failure of its neutralization attempt and to return to the *status quo ante* June 27 as regards Formosa, restoring freedom of action to Chiang and leaving Formosa to the two Chinese factions to fight it out.

Such an inner-Chinese war over Formosa would undoubtedly be a great evil, which America was right in trying to avoid, but would be a lesser evil than a Chinese-American war; and no greater tragedy could be imagined than if America, in trying to forestall the lesser evil, brought on the greater.

## RED AIR PLANS

IN THE meantime, all reports available in Hong Kong indicate that the yet untried Chinese Communist Air Force has now been built up to a strength of at least four hundred combat planes, including jets. Some are based half an hour's flight from Hong Kong, which at present is protected by two squadrons of Spitfires, perhaps twenty operable planes in all.

For the present at least, reports Frank Robertson to The London *Observer* and SN, the Communists' main military effort consists of intensified preparations for their often-promised invasion of Formosa. And in this their fledgling Air Force undoubtedly is expected to play an important role.

The Red Chinese Air Force is said to consist almost entirely of fighters, with some fighter-bombers. Although it is using some obsolete Japanese Zeros it is also known to be equipped with Yak-21 jets and LA-7 and LA-9 fighters. Eyewitness accounts reaching Hong Kong from Shanghai say that last week the Communist Air Force showed itself to the city for the first time in any strength. A full squadron of fighters, escorted by jets, was seen.

As far as is known the bulk of the new Air Force is based south of the Yangtse River. For the past year the

—Bishop in The St. Louis Star-Times

Communists have been busy building new airfields and rehabilitating others used during the war by Americans and Japanese. It is now estimated that they have thirty air bases around Shanghai, in the coastal area opposite Formosa, in the vicinity of Hong Kong and along the Indo-China border. Some of these are known to be protected by Soviet-installed radar.

Despite the presence of the American Seventh Fleet in Formosan waters for the specific purpose of protecting the Nationalist-held island, it is generally believed that the Communists are determined to make the invasion attempt. In Taipeh a Nationalist spokesman said the danger of invasion was greater now than it was two months ago.

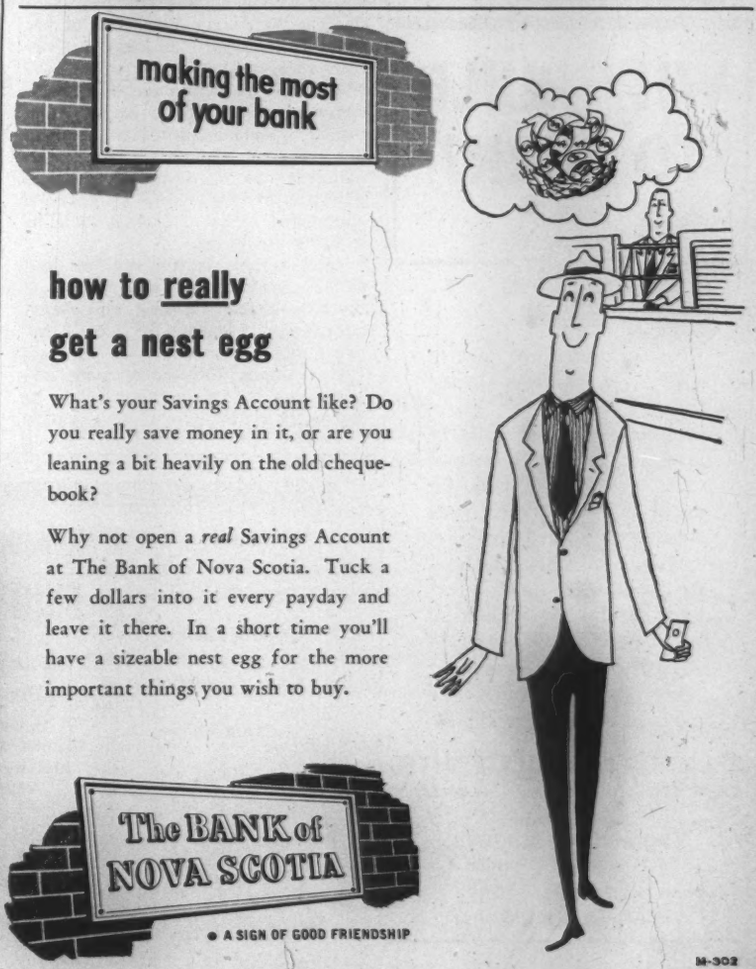
Although it had been assumed that the Communists were likely to wait until September when the typhoon danger would be greatly lessened, there is now reason to believe that attack may come earlier.

## HOT WAR

AT WEEK'S END direct news of the Korean fighting was still cloaked by official security but General MacArthur's communiques continued to be guardedly optimistic. As the perimeter tightened under steady pressure the U.S. official spokesman said that the enemy had been denied the "freedom of movement" which he had hitherto enjoyed. U.S. Forces had completed a steady build-up of men and supplies and the U.S. Marines went ashore telling the Army with wry humor to "call in its sentries." Naval support was increasingly available to ground troops and the Air Force continued both its tactical and strategical strikes. But weary U.S. front line troops had learned the hard way not to underrate the cunning, savagery or persistence of the Communist "gooks."

—INP

**HEAVIER EQUIPMENT** *made available to U.S. forces in Korea is now beginning to take a proper toll of Soviet-made tanks which spearheaded the invaders' drive. Here are two T-34's very nicely knocked out along a typical narrow road.*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## U.S. AFFAIRS

### CIVILIAN HOARDING MUST BE HALTED

"STABILIZATION" is the master word in Washington today. Stabilization on the home front against runaway inflation, speculative spending sprees, rocketing prices and social unrest which, in informed Washington opinion, could do as much to harm a sustained American war effort as setbacks at the front.

NORA BELOFF

In morale, the soldiers seem certainly to have behaved better than the civilians. Panic could easily be forgiven in the case of the young American GIs, most of them in battle for the first time in their lives, and up against overwhelming superiority in man-power, weapons and cunning. Yet all reports from the front indicate, on the contrary, a steadfast courage against these appalling odds.

On the civilian side of the war effort, there is no visible enemy to strengthen and unify the people or to rectify the war scare and panic. Severe warnings against "selfishness and silliness" from President Truman and other leaders, fully supported by radio and newspapers, have so far failed to restore calm. A favorite joke in respect of the present mood is about a lady who is supposed to have said that she was filling the shelves of her larder with sugar "to keep it away from those unpatriotic hoarders".

The rush on food may still be overcome when the public realizes that stocks in hand are sufficient to meet domestic needs however the international situation develops. The Department of Agriculture is issuing a continuous series of factual bulletins to bring this home.

Most serious is the run on non-edible consumer goods because here there is a real shortage and direct competition has already started between civilian and military demand. For example, the Government has placed up to 500 million dollars of orders for electronic equipment necessary in modern war. That means an inevitable cut-back in the production of radio and television sets which were doing a booming business before the Korean crisis. Similarly, the need for metals, arms, aircraft and ships will mean fewer houses, cars, refrigerators, pots and pans, and fewer of the innumerable household gadgets which are standard features of American homes.

Later, when new taxes are being levied to cover the extra 10 billion dollars President Truman has added to the military budget, the public may be less inclined to spend. The danger is right now when there is abundant money, almost full employment, readiness to pay fancy prices and plenty of business men humanly incapable of resisting profits which are clamoring out loud to be made.

The Government does not want to enforce rationing of scarce materials and is trying hard to get buyers and sellers to cooperate voluntarily in the war effort. But the imposition of higher war expenditure on an economy which was already going full blast to satisfy peace-time civilian needs, can only be achieved by reducing the consumer's share of the economic pie.

#### No Austerity

That does not mean that the American civilian has to tighten his belt or to accept what Europeans would call "austerity": he can still certainly live incomparably better. But it does mean some real sacrifice of the amenities of life. If reduced supply is to be adjusted to demand simply by boosting prices until they are outside the range of the lower income levels, the burden of war will fall exclusively on working class shoulders.

President Truman has already said he will not allow this. But he may have to choose between two highly disagreeable and politically damaging alternatives; all-out inflation or Government controls. Both might be forgiven in the emergency of world war. Both will provoke intense resentment in the present semi-peacetime economy. And war or no war, there are still elections to think of next November.

*By Nora Beloff, Special to London* Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT

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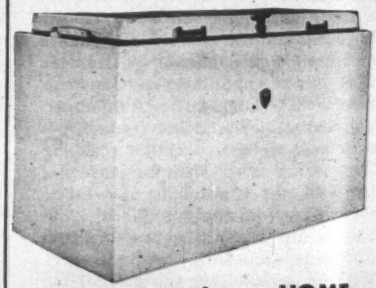

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EDUCATION

# ART AND HOLIDAYS MIX

## There's a Summer School for Teachers Where They Enjoy Learning Crafts

MOST school teachers spend a good part of their summer vacation plugging away at refresher courses or studying for a higher degree. Five hundred of them have just finished working hard—and they enjoyed themselves immensely in the process—at what is believed to be the largest art education school in the world.

It's run by the Ontario Department of Education. Now in its fifth year, it has become so well known that almost double the number applied for admission than could be accepted. Decision to limit the school to 500 was due to two factors: the staff cannot cope with too large groups in the workshop method used and classroom space is at a premium.

Staff of 41 is headed by Dr. C. D. Gaitskell, Director of Art in the Ontario Department of Education, and includes staffers from New Zealand, U.S. and Venezuela. Eligible to attend the school are teachers (every province except Newfoundland and PEI was represented this year; and several non-Canadians were registered) and Community Program workers.

School is held in Toronto's Danforth Tech. Every room has its quota of "students" happily slapping paint on canvas, on masques, on puppets. In one long hallway one day last week two persons were on their knees, transferring a pattern onto a long silk runner. There wasn't room enough in the classroom.

The puppetry group had just dramatized "The Littlest Angel" and were busily making fist puppets with chubby *papier mâché* heads, dressed from material scraps and sporting wings and haloes.

There are two types of courses: (1) Pedagogy—to learn techniques for classroom use; (2) Personal—to get greater insight into art in general. Both courses are operated on the workshop plan, in units of six days. Students can take four courses in the month the school operates.

Beginners start on "exploratory" units and study the activities and techniques suitable for pupils from kindergarten up by doing the work themselves. Emphasis is laid on the correlation between art and crafts and home, school, play and community activities. Picture-making is important here.

This year, students had their pick of seven basic picture-making courses. In fact, they even had a choice of three methods: Canadian, U.S. or European. The latter was conducted by Mada Primavesi who, before the war, was on the children's clinic of the University of Vienna.

She asks the students first off "to paint a picture of the nicest thing that ever happened to you." "It's usually conservative, in subdued colors," says Mada Primavesi. Then after the 6-day work period, students do another picture and are amazed to find how much they have learned about color and line.

### No Nude Models

Most of these "exploratory" courses (there were 23 this year) are continued in the more advanced units (18 of them), generally taken in the follow-up year. Exploratory—and advanced—courses stress design techniques in painting and allied creative crafts and include painting in all dimensions and in every media. (An advanced class in line drawing used a live model, modestly clothed in a pink bathing suit. No nude models for the Department of Education.)

There is clay work from the elementary "biscuit" stage to glazing and firing; paper sculpture; model making of houses and interiors to scale. And for the class in creative wood carving, teacher-carver Elford B. Cox brought in wood trunks from his farm at Palgrave some miles north of Toronto, as proof that easily obtainable wood can be used.

Other courses include the transference of designs by linoleum cutting and printing, and by silk screen processes, with lots of opportunity to try out abstract designs and "really let yourself go"; the techniques of design in jewellery making; leather and metal work; photography; and drama.

Even lunch hours are busy ones. Open forums are held for about 15 days in the auditorium, led by some well-known educationist. Attendance is not compulsory but usually at least 300 attend. Sometimes an educational movie is shown and discussed, and teaching projects come in for some stiff batting about. One leader tossed in the question of teaching spelling, not plain but sugar-coated, as part of other subjects.

### What of Tomorrow?

What effect will this summer school have on the educational system—particularly in Ontario, since most of the teachers attending come from that Province? Progressively, education seems to be taking into account the child's whole life, at home and in the community. At this school, teachers are being taught to apply art and crafts to this wider horizon.

Something like 2,000 teachers have attended the school; are now assessing pupils' capabilities, helping them to express themselves more fully, introducing them to new crafts. Each year the number of trained personnel will grow; each year more and more children will profit, second-hand, from the extended interest of their teachers.

—*M.N.*

■ There is something new under the sun in education. It's a correspondence course in Grade IX woodworking, the first of its kind offered in Canada. Selected by the Ontario Department of Education to write the course is W. E. Wood of the Kingston Collegiate Vocational Institute.

—Photos by Moira Armour

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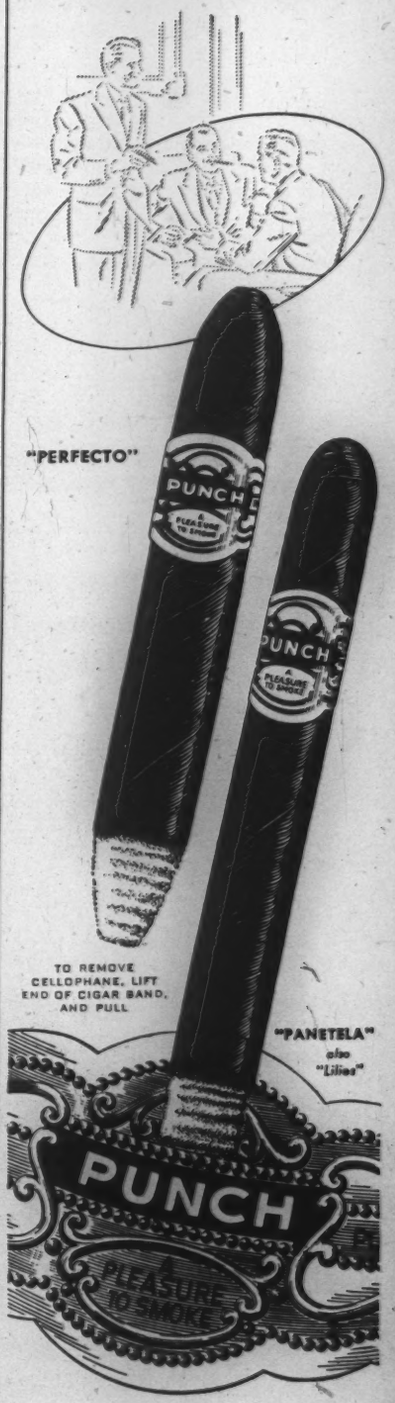

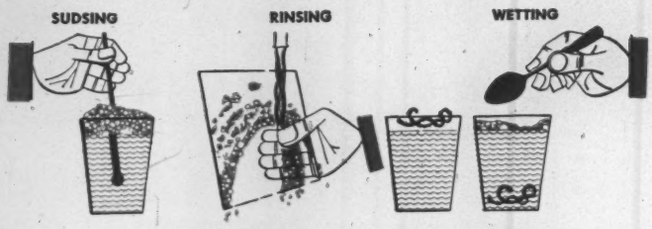


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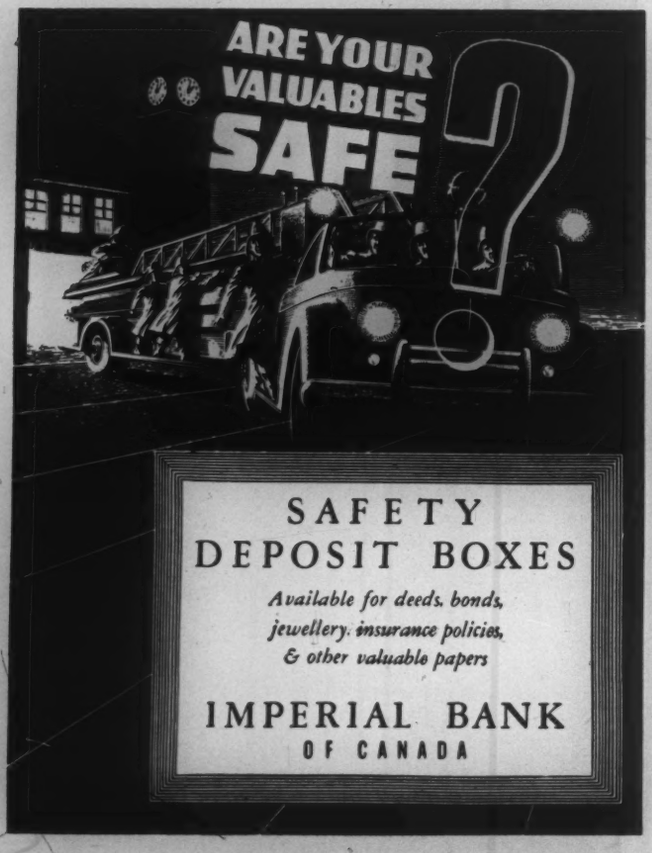
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## BOOKS

### AFRICAN LEGEND

KING OF THE BASTARDS—by Sarah Gertrude Millin—*British Book Service*—$3.00.

SOUTH AFRICA in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries is the background of a novel that is rich in atmosphere, folklore and anthropology. It is a historical novel, barely lifted above the entirely factual. But since its main character is a historical figure whose life makes better reading than any half-dozen Adonises of the best-selling field, the book is exciting, if somewhat diffuse.

The tale is loosely hung together as it traces the wanderings of the picaresque Coenraad de Buys. Buys, a half-legendary figure of the country, was outlawed from the white community for marrying a native and begetting half-caste children, the "Bastards" referred to in the title. As a result of his exile he throws in his lot with one native tribe after another, gathering more wives and more children as he goes. Thus the book is a study of leadership as well as history since Buys comes to have quite a following before he finally disappears into the hills only to re-emerge as legend.

On all fours with the adventures of Coenraad, is the chronicle of political strife in the just-developing country and there is also much about the history of the Church. The book is written in the rather soporific style that characterizes other South African writers such as Paton and Cloete, and which we probably must accept as reflective of the country's atmosphere. Then the middle section of the book is taken up with lengthy accounts of jungle warfare between innumerable tribes with unpronounceable names. Thus there's some hard sledding; but the general effect is one of high and informative readability. Introduction by Field Marshal Smuts.—*M.B.*

### TRUNK TO TAIL

ELEPHANT BILL—by Lt.-Col. J. H. Williams, OBE—*Clarke, Irwin*—$4.25.

SOME of the best books to come out of the Second World War are the ones which tell the stories of the "odds and sods": Popski and his Private Army, Stirling and the Special Air Service, Jellicoe and his motor-boats, MacLean and his Partisans—the semi-independent bands of adventurers who took risks and made contributions far out of proportion to their numbers.

Not the most exciting, but certainly the most unusual, of these accounts is the saga of "Elephant Bill," Lt.-Col. J. H. Williams, OBE, Commanding No. 1 Elephant Company, XIVth Army, Burma.

A veteran of the Camel Corps in World War I, Williams went to Burma in 1920 in the employ of the Bombay Trading Co.; his job: to train and manage elephants for logging operations in the teakwood jungles. Of elephants, he knew trunk from tail—and not much more—but he was conscientious and resourceful and right from the start he maintained a genuine respect and affection for the marvellously intelligent animals under his command. For a quarter of a century he devoted his life to elephants: taming them. Twenty-five years in the jungle made him the foremost "elephantologist" of his day.

LT.-COL. J. H. WILLIAMS

When, in 1942, the Japanese invaded Burma "Elephant Bill" was appointed to the headquarters of the XIVth Army. He organized elephant patrols behind the enemy lines, managed the evacuation of hundreds of European women and children stranded in Burma by the war, supervised the building of dozens of bridges and hundreds of miles of road—all with the aid of his faithful pachyderms.

During the ferocious Japanese attack on the Imphal-Kohima line he accomplished his most remarkable feat, bringing out 45 elephants, 130 natives and 64 Gurkha women and children from Burma to Assam, through hundreds of miles of sodden jungle, over 600-foot ranges of precipitous mountains. He accomplished it in 23 days, an achievement which far surpassed Hannibal's legendary crossing of the Alps.

Col. Williams has almost all the qualities that are needed for this kind of autobiography: a quick intelligence, a retentive memory, an unfailing sense of humor and an almost pathological modesty! He is not a writer of distinction; he is a fireside *raconteur* and his story has about it the ring of authenticity. It is a story, not of men, but of animals, of how they live and work and fight, and of their vital contribution to one of the most pitiless campaigns of the Second World War.

The book is profusely illustrated with photographs and contains four excellent maps. There is a foreword by Field Marshal Sir William Slim, wartime commander of the XIVth Army.—*J.L.W.*

**BOOK SERVICE**

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

MUSIC

## TO THE PRESIDENT A CHALLENGE

IN AN OPEN letter to a Vancouver newspaper, Mr. Jacques Singer, conductor of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, discusses the threat to the orchestra implied in a proposed shortened season. The reason for the move is that the Symphony Board feels the deficit for this season puts too great a strain on the possible financial obligation of another season of similar scope.

If the demands of the musicians, who no longer are guaranteed a weekly salary, says Mr. Singer, are considered too expensive for this shortened season, the orchestra will cease to exist. This, in spite of public dismay at such a drastic solution and "the positive results of an attempt on the part of the Symphony Chorus to test the reaction of the Vancouver public."

Mr. Singer asks and answers the question "Why a Symphony Orchestra?":

Fundamentally, an orchestra fulfils the following:

1. For the city, it serves as a measure of the truest level of cultural enjoyment.
2. For the business community, it provides the cheapest way of advertising a city.
3. For the people, it serves both as entertainment and a means of cultural development.
4. For the musician, it serves as a means of enjoyment and artistic growth.
5. For the composer, it serves as an incentive to create and express our life and times, as well as his personal moment.
6. For tradition, the rehearing of great masters' works serves to deepen our appreciation and heighten our aspiration.

"The blame for the breakdown was at first attributed to 'union demands'. At present the 'deficit' is causing hysteria—'Too late for a full season' may follow this insidious 'sit and drift' attitude.

"The orchestra personnel are solidly against a curtailed season . . . it is ridiculous to assert that their minimum demands are a serious threat to the carrying out of a full program.

". . . It so happens that our deficit is the smallest of any city on the North American continent maintaining a major orchestra . . . $19,000.

"Our musical neighbor Toronto, boasts a deficit of $60,000 . . . in comparison with deficits sustained by New York . . . Philadelphia . . . or Dallas, Texas.

"The existing crisis presents a challenge which a strong and capable civic personality should be proud to face. It would be a pity if Mr. Walters should earn the dubious distinction of being the first president of a symphony board who, at the moment of assuming office as the trustee of its future prosperity, becomes at the same instant its liquidator.

"I am confident that this unhappy state of affairs can be avoided if the board will immediately make a strongly-backed public appeal for financial assistance to save the orchestra.

"Until such an appeal has been made, I, along with innumerable music lovers of this city, deny the right of the board to jeopardize our cultural future."

■ A summer school of unusual interest is that carried on by The Montreal Summer Theatre in Loyola auditorium. The project is organized by The St. Genesius Players' Guild. Production Director is Mary O'Hagan.

JACQUES SINGER: *An open letter.*


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INTERMISSION

# Cigarette? Well Perhaps . . .

by P. O'D.

UNCLE JOHN was the kind of man who managed to invest even his slightest actions with a dramatic, almost a historic significance. In everything he did he had the knack of arresting attention, of projecting himself. He couldn't buy a new shirt without making you think of Front-de-Boeuf or some more worthy contemporary selecting a garment in Milanese chain-mail on whose shining durability his very life might depend. But to see Uncle John at his impressive best you had to see him when he had just given up smoking—not in the later stages when his resolution began to wear thin, but in the first full morning glory of the crusade. For a crusade it always became. If Uncle John didn't smoke, no one else was going to smoke either, if he could prevent it.

Suddenly, generally at breakfast, Uncle John would announce that he had given up tobacco. Thereafter, if he came into a room where any member of the family happened to be smoking, he would blow and cough like an asthmatic whale, throw wide all the windows, and stamp furiously out leaving the door open behind him.

It was all very absurd and tiresome, but fortunately it never lasted long. His crusading fury might flame high, but it soon died down again. We heard as the days went on less and less of the evils of smoking. He gave up trying to reform anyone else. He came in time even to take a sort of melancholy interest in the kind of cigarette or pipe-tobacco you might be smoking, wondering wistfully if tobacco nowadays was quite as good as it used to be.

AND THEN — well, some fine morning after breakfast Uncle John with ostentatious calm would take a cigar out of his pocket and carefully pinch the end and light it. Another crusade had failed to reach the Holy City, or at any rate to abide there. The Saracens had won again, as the Saracens nearly always do.

Members of the family might on these occasions exchange smiling or warning glances, but no one said a word. To make any open comment was to cause the whole horizon to fill suddenly with clouds of the size and shape and color of Joe Louis' fist. Once, however, with the brashness of youth I did say something about it. The crusade had been more than usually violent and protracted, and the victorious return of the Sultan Suleiman more than usually unexpected. I went into the little den that Uncle John called his office, and there he was with his feet up on the window-ledge, gazing thoughtfully out at the sunlit trees and smoking a whacking great cigar.

"But I thought you had given up smoking!" I blurted out before I could stop myself, and then stood abashed by my temerity, waiting for the lightning to strike. But this time it didn't. Perhaps the soothing effect of that first cigar. Perhaps the sight of my obvious alarm. He looked at me with a slightly startled disapproval, as if an impertinent remark had been addressed to him by some member of the lower creation, a talking newt for instance.

"I'm sorry to see, my boy," he said "that you have the sort of darn fool idea most people have at your age. You think that because a man quits smoking, he has to stay quit. You think that's a sign of strength. It isn't. It's a sign of weakness. Any poor feeble fool can do it. But to be able to stop and start, and stop and start, whenever a man thinks he ought to —that's control, my boy. And control is character. You think it over."

WELL, I did think it over—often. Every time I wanted to start again, in fact. I am thinking it over right now, for I have given up smoking. For some three months the Demon Nicotine has had no hold upon me. I have shaken off his evil-smelling shackles.

"You'll never get rid of that little cough if you go on smoking," said the doctor. "And your heart . . ."

So I gave up. It was absurdly easy. I merely stopped—no craving, no horrid restlessness, no special irritability (none that I notice anyway), no not knowing what to do with my hands when I sit down. I just don't smoke. But do I feel all the better and stronger for my abstinence? I can't say I do. I cough more and louder than I used to, and my heart sounds like an old drain-pipe in a shower. I can hear it myself without a stethoscope. In fact I went back to the doctor about it.

"Perhaps you have broken off too abruptly," he said. "After all those years . . ." Why can't doctors make up their minds?

It may be that Uncle John was right, and that the thing to aim at is control, my boy. I wonder if there is still some tobacco in the old jar.

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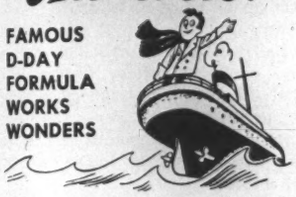

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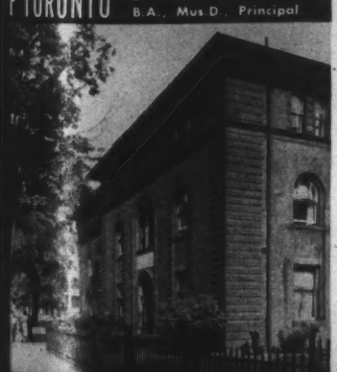

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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

# HOUSE EXPECTS RECALL

## British MP's Finish Weary Session With Grim Churchillian Survey

*London.*

PARLIAMENT is not due to meet again until October 17, but only the most optimistic of MP's can really expect the summer recess to last so long. Members who had planned to spend part, at least, of the holiday abroad are now busy with new plans that will permit them to get back to Westminster with the minimum of delay. They expect to be recalled, and are not counting on much warning.

Such recalls have not been frequent even in the troubled modern history of Parliament, but people remember that last year the House reassembled for the three-day debate on Devaluation, and then dispersed again for the remainder of the recess.

None the less, Parliament has broken up in a very gloomy mood. For one thing, it has been a particularly hard session. With the Government and Opposition so evenly divided in numbers, the supporters of either side have had to be present in force most of the time. This has meant a constant and heavy strain. Members are in need of rest and of time to look after their private affairs. It is more than usually depressing for them to feel that they are not likely to get it.

If there were any cheerfulness left in the House of Commons, the debate on defence would have dispelled it. Mr. Churchill in asking for a secret debate—a motion defeated only because the sudden return of Mr. Bevin gave the Government a majority of one—stated that he would be unable to speak with the necessary freedom in a public hearing. But the questions he asked and tentatively answered as to the strength of Russia in armed forces, in tanks, in aircraft, in submarines, and the nature and extent of the defence that could be offered by Western Europe and this country in particular, were such as to arouse in Parliament and in the country generally the grimmest forebodings.

Only the atom-bomb, it seems, and American superiority in its development stands between Britain and a bombardment compared to which the ordeal of the last war would be trivial. "That is what we are living on now," said Mr. Churchill.—*P.O'D.*

### Merging

Since September of last year, when Russian possession of atomic weapons was officially confirmed, these two contingencies—an atomic war and a clash of massed manpower—have begun to merge into one. Greater stress has been laid on the combat training of naval, ground and air cadres which would form the nucleus of expansion for a substantial Canadian field force—in Western Europe, and (it was hoped) in time—behind the Western Union's tenuous military screen.

Meanwhile, plans and limited action were initiated for the civil defence of Canada and for equipping our forces with armament of improved design over that of the large, obsolescent, reserve stocks left over from World War II. The Arctic flank of Canada continued to receive close attention. The early-warning radar screen across our northland remains, however, in the blueprint stage. On the credit side, it can be stated that Canadian regular forces are now as well trained for Arctic and sub-Arctic combat as any in the world, including those of Norway, Sweden and the Soviet Union. Even our reserve units have been given a recent taste of winter rigors.

All this was strictly necessary and was carried out at quite reasonable cost. The $425 million defence budget for the current fiscal year is only 3.3 per cent of Canada's National Income. This compares with a defence budget of $13,500 million for the U.S.—(6.1 per cent of their National Income)—before Korea. In both countries, the effort to achieve economy has resulted in an ambitious framework for *ultimate* mobilization. It provided, however, a quite inadequate scale of combat-ready "forces-in-being".

If, as has been suggested unofficially, Canada's defence expenditures are now to be raised by only some $50 million, then we are certainly not facing up to the new realities.

A further $300 million of supplementary defence estimates, in the next twelve months, would be painful medicine to the Canadian taxpayer; but it would make good sense as minimum additional coverage against the clearly defined national insurance risks of today and tomorrow.

*(This is the first of two articles by Col. Goforth.)*

## THIS KIND OF WAR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

bias, was our best defence policy.

The Canadian Chiefs of Staff, however, have been fully awake to an alternative contingency: a clash of massed manpower between the Soviet Army and the Western ground forces, each armed with improved, conventional weapons.

The obvious theatre for such a trial of strength was, and remains, Central and Western Europe. The Balkans, Middle East, and Southeast Asia were also rated as danger spots, but of a lower order of strategic importance. We also expected, in any such conventional war, a vicious attack on our seaborne commerce by greatly improved enemy submarines.

This familiar model of war was looked upon, until 1949, as much more likely, and more imminent in time, than the remote push-button affair which has remained foremost in the public mind.

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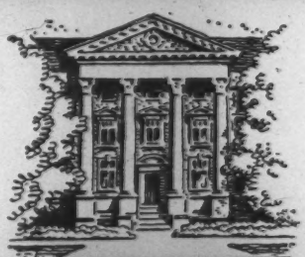

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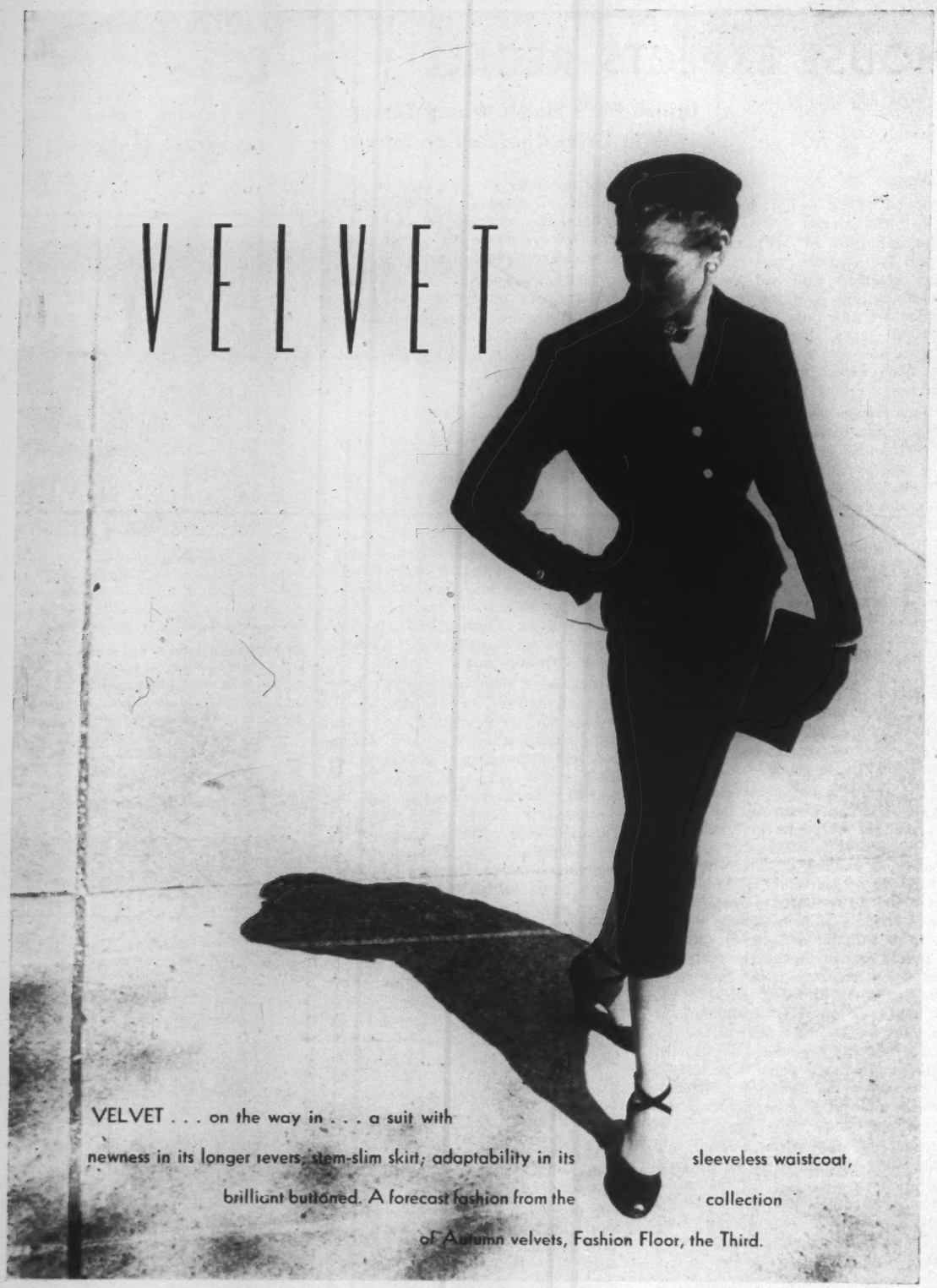
VELVET



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## FILMS

### ANNIE FORTISSIMO; COURAGE SOSTENUTO

THE PROBLEM facing the transposers of a stage-play to the screen seems to be the difficulty of maintaining the theatrical atmosphere on which a musical depends for its success. Since we're conditioned to realism and more realism in our screenfare, there's the tendency to take films for gospel. Thus the stylized alternating between song, dance and dialogue that is the essence of musical comedy may leave the audience with a cheated sense of hokum.

MELWYN BREEN

In "Annie Get Your Gun" the problem has been thoughtfully met and solved. True, the whole thing has been blown up to an MGM-sized behemoth but the spirit of the stage version has been retained almost intact. Thus the bursting into song is taken to be a logical and natural transition from a story that makes no pretence to be anything but the story of Betty Hutton impersonating Betty Hutton, *fortissimo e sostenuto*, and very often, *vibrato*. The charm of "Annie," stage or screen-style, depends on its music, its color and its hustle and bustle of Wild-West showmanship, and all these come to good account.

The music isn't particularly memorable, in the sense that the music of Rodgers and Hammerstein is memorable, but Irving Berlin has given us several hit songs which though now defunct can easily stand revival. Then too, some of the film's best songs which never received best-selling acclamation because of their contextual significance now come into their own, *e.g.* "You Can't Get a Man With a Gun." Most of the songs are delivered front and centre and if Betty Hutton is loud, the accompaniment is often louder. Though the din is sometimes earsplitting, Miss Hutton still can't make as much noise as Ethel Merman, who still has my money for the Annie Oakley role.

The book concerns Annie Oakley, the Ohio sharpshooter, who travelled with Buffalo Bill's Wild-West Show. Romance is provided in the person of Frank Butler (Howard Keel); comedy by Louis Calhern as Buffalo Bill, Keenan Wynn as manager of the show, Edward Arnold as Pawnee Bill, head of a rival show and J. Carroll Naish, as a very funny Sitting Bull.

The film is as artificial as a snow-storm paperweight; it's full of color, sound and fury, Indians, horses and wisecracks. I will still hold out for the stage version's superiority, probably because I like to *imagine* my theatre horses "printing their proud hoofs i' the receiving earth." But that happens to be the only comment I can make

The *Films* department will be conducted by Melwyn Breen while Mary Lowrey Ross is on vacation.

against its being one of the best and most cheerful musicals to come our way since Astaire and Rogers.

A NEAR-DOCUMENTARY of a Mormom trek is the latest from Director John Ford. In "Wagonmaster" he tells an unpretentious (for Hollywood) story of a wagon-train trip to the San Juan Valley through *that* butte-bristling desert. The film is slow-paced, geared to the speed of the covered wagons but the journey is fraught with the hazards most probably encountered by a group of defenceless but courageous travellers looking for the Promised Land. Surprisingly enough, the journey's hazards are not the conventional ones: there is a threatened attack by the Navajos but these turn out to be partial to Mormons and the only dust that's bitten is that kicked up at a camp shindig thrown by the Indians in their honor. The hazards are unbroken trails, lack of water and—a quintet of the most terrifying villains I have ever seen.

Somewhere in the desert the wagon train is joined by the Cleggs, a family of amoral gunmen, led by "Oncle Shiloh" (Charles Kemper). So far as I can remember, the portrayal of physical and mental degeneracy has never been so dramatically presented. They are only routed after an appallingly vicious showdown which literally made my fell of hair rise and stir as life were in't.

Of the players, Ward Bond, as the Mormon leader, cashes in on the experience of a nearly interminable series of bit parts to give us a three-dimensional characterization. Two newcomers, Ben Johnson and Harry Carey, Jr., as hired guides for the train, are decidedly unheroic since neither has ever used the guns they carry. Along the way, Alan Mowbray and Joanne Dru show up as medicine-show troupers but they happily take an unobtrusive place in the line. One waspish comment: the film is filled with full-voiced renditions of Western tunes by the Sons of the Pioneers. Since I've never seen this choir off the verandah of a dude ranch, they tend to irritate. But as Autry goes, I suppose, so goes the horse-opera.

—MGM

"ANNIE GET YOUR GUN"

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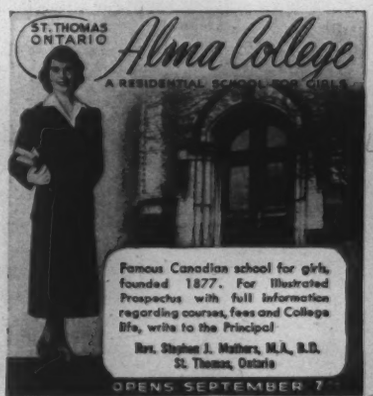

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—Gordon Jarrett

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—Roy Pinney

A FUTURE *filled with question marks . . . or an assured and happy childhood?*

# *The Unwed Mother . . . Her Right To Her Child*

by Svanhuit Josie

THE CASE had all the elements—human interest, drama, tragedy. Here before the Supreme Court was a distraught mother suing for return of the child she had borne out of wedlock. She had handed the baby over to foster parents with a view to adoption. Now her parents were prepared to give the child a home. But the foster parents refused to give it back.

Whatever the grave, gray-haired judges decided, someone was going to be hurt, for the case involved the raw emotions of at least four people, would change the entire course of at least one lite. As the case was fought through the courts, its progress was watched closely by many Canadians.

The mother won the case. Decision of the Supreme Court of Canada a few weeks ago was that

> *the mother of an illegitimate child has a right to its custody, and that, apart from statute, she can lose such right only by abandoning the child or so misconducting herself that in the opinion of the Court her character is such as to make it improper that the child should remain with her.*

Those interested in social problems of unmarried mothers and their children should welcome the Supreme Court's decision. There has never been any question about the legal responsibility of the unmarried mother to maintain her child. But the *rights* of the natural mother have been getting less and less attention. They have been almost forgotten by many who have been all out for helping childless couples to satisfy their desire for children.

Of course, when a child has been *legally adopted,* the child belongs to its adopted parents. All ties, both of rights and responsibilities between mother and child, are cut by a Court's adoption order.

This is right and proper. Otherwise the adopting parents would have no assurance that their plans for an adopted family would never be upset.

But it has been argued in some quarters that the mother should lose all her rights when she signs the preliminary agreement to hand the child over to strangers who plan to adopt it. This in spite of the fact that the law does not permit her to sign away her liability to maintain the child. Those who take it from her are free to hand it back to her at any time before the Court makes an adoption order.* She is legally responsible to receive it and to pay for its support. Some foster parents do change their minds.

Such an obviously unjust and one-sided arrangement has not received the approval of the Supreme Court.

In our society parenthood is socially acceptable only in marriage. As A. E. Crew has pointed out in "Measurements of the Public Health" we condemn and punish illegitimacy "not because it robs the dependent child of the protection and care of its own parents to its own great disadvantage, but because the child is likely to become a burden or an embarrassment to other people."

### *The Stigma*

Our attitude to the unmarried mother and her child in Canada has improved somewhat in recent decades. But there is still a serious stigma attached to her; many handicaps continue to plague her child. Little or no stigma attaches to the father, although in many cases financial responsibility is fixed on him.

Less than five per cent of children born alive in Canada are illegitimate. But even this means that in 1946 there were 13,595 children born in Canada who were registered as illegitimate. In the 20 years (1926-45 inclusive) each five year period has shown an increase in percentage of illegitimate births. Same is true in all provinces except Manitoba and Quebec.

There is no doubt that the absolute number of illegitimate births in Canada is growing steadily. From 1926 to 1946 the number more than doubled. Because of non-reporting and other factors, these are minimum numbers. (When the Family Allowances Act was passed, a considerable number of children were registered who had never been reported before. Every year unregistered children turn up at school.)

### *Sexual Irregularities*

Dr. G. F. Davidson, now Deputy Minister of National Welfare, has said that, "The question of illegitimacy lies, in a sense, at the very heart and core of the child protection problem. From the date of its birth the illegitimate child potentially lacks the full measure of adequate guardianship which other children possess. . ." He pointed out that when illegitimate children constituted only four per cent of all Canadian births they provided from 20 to 30 per cent of the children requiring protective care of a children's agency or institution.

A high proportion of sexual irregularities do not result in birth of children. It is estimated that the social stigma attaches to less than a third of the women who actually conceive children outside marriage—the minority who, for one reason or another, are not married to the father or some other man before the child is born.

When a large part of the population could truly say of the mother or her child, "There but for the Grace of God go I", it seems harsh to leave them both in what is today a very difficult position.

Probably the most important question the unwed mother has to decide is whether she should keep her child or give it up for adoption.

Contrary to popular belief the mother instinct is equally strong whether the mother is married or not. A former director of the Montreal Women's Directory (now merged with the Children's Aid Society) has said that 75 to 80 per cent of unmarried mothers want to keep their children. In only a few cases has she found the first inclination was to get rid of it.

Her agency's policy is to separate mother and child only as a last resort. Illegitimacy alone is not considered enough. The Infants' Homes of Toronto care for about 1,000 children of unmarried parents annually. They report that more than half of these finally keep their babies.

### *Social, Financial*

But reliable and specialized social agencies such as those mentioned handle only a small proportion of Canada's thousands of unmarried mothers. And, as the three learned judges who sat on the Royal Commission on Child Welfare in Alberta said two years ago, all variations of the plan for the unmarried mother to keep her child "presuppose as a condition for success, a more than ordinary combination of courage and maternal instinct on the part of the mother."

In spite of this fact, if the unmarried mother is given counsel and the necessary financial support when she needs them most, plans for keeping mother and child together can often be worked out.

As things are today in Canada heavy pressures, social and financial, descend on unmarried mothers when they are weakest. A very high proportion are unable to withstand them. With so many childless couples looking for children for adoption, the unwed mother is sure to be told of "a good home with nice people" that is open to her child. If she has no help in her planning, it will not be hard to convince her that to give up her child is in its best interests.

She can hardly be expected to know that the judges of the highest courts measure a child's welfare "not by money alone, nor by physical comfort only" but in its widest sense. Lord Esher said in such a case that "*prima facie,* it would not be for the welfare of the child to be taken away from its natural parent."

If these pressures on the mother in the first few months are relieved, a happy solution is often found. She may marry the father or someone else who is willing to accept the child. (In BC in 1946 there were 169 cases of legitimation by subsequent marriage of the

---

* In Ontario this is generally a two-year period. Recently a report was prepared by nine top U.S. welfare authorities at request of Toronto's Community Chest services. It is recommended that legislation changes be sought to make the probationary period at most one year in length.

natural parents. That was about 15 per cent of all illegitimate births in the previous year, for instance.)

The real situation is too often that the mother has no choice. She must give up her child. But that does not solve her social problem of which the child's birth is the symbol. Studies have shown that a mother whose child is taken away from her is more likely to get into the same trouble again than the mother who keeps her child.

Once the child has been adopted by order of the Court all the ties are cut, and rightly so. But let us make sure the mother is not forced to give up her baby. Many a young mother has subsequently married and then pined for the return of her child. A high proportion of unmarried mothers are in the young age group whose chances of marrying are excellent. The younger girls as a rule do not earn big salaries. They cannot pay for adequate care of their children. There are few positions open to them where a child would be acceptable to the employer. Domestic servants whose wages are notoriously low account for a disproportionately large number of unmarried mothers.

What is the girl to do? Social workers are agreed that if a woman is otherwise a suitable mother she should not have to give up her child because it is illegitimate. But few if any private social agencies have the necessary funds to subsidize unmarried mothers in maintaining their children for any length of time. Public day nurseries such as are available in some countries, are few and far between in Canada.

The western provinces have taken the lead in permitting payment of mothers' allowances to unmarried mothers who are taking good care of their children. This is a step in the right direction and, no doubt, prevents many children from spending their lives in institutions or roaming around unattended on the streets while the mother works.

Until the other provinces follow this lead and all provinces provide further help to this unfortunate group through financial assistance and day care of children, their lot will continue to be a hard one.

We have laws to insure that the unmarried mother lives up to her responsibilities to her child. It is clear that we also recognize her rights. It remains for us to take to heart the words of the Alberta Royal Commission on Child Welfare:

*Just as long as we recognize by statute and custom, the legal and moral right of the unmarried mother to the guardianship and custody of her child, it seems illogical to neglect the setting up of adequate machinery to cooperate with her in exercising her rights in a way which will be beneficial to the child.*

*Brain-Teaser:*

# *It'll Pop Up!*

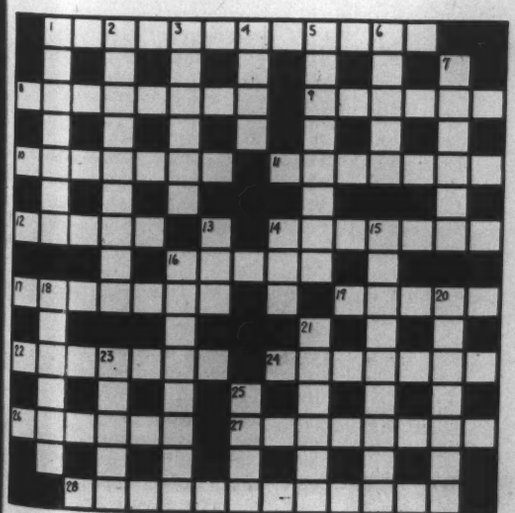
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

**ACROSS**

1. Not really! (12)
8. Ear tests, according to law. (8)
9. Sounds like iron courage. (6)
10. See 7.
11. Expression of a clean G.I.? (7)
12. One of Kean's impersonations? (5)
14. What a surprise to find Canada instead of a Western one! (7)
16. See 13. (5)
17. No, I go back to 14 across, and take time off. (7)
19. Wells' titled character. (5)
22. Did one get a pint off the bishop? (7)
24. Hooked noses appear to be prominent in these glasses. (7)
26. It is an unusual deep color. (3, 3)
27. Conflict-ing ties of some interest. (3, 5)
28. The Ripper on the witness stand, expected to spring a surprise. (4-2-3-3)

**DOWN**

1. Seaman on the spot. (7)
2. Sort of way to get 23. (9)
3. A car? Fie! A farce, I think! (6)
4. A turn from 2 and turn. (4)
5. I'm near an old-countryman. (8)
6. It's not the truth one lisps. (5)
7 and 10. Result of Taurus in an airy china-shop? (6, 7)
13. Married 16 across must have been this on the outside. (3)
14. In appearance it's a kind of meal. (3)
15. It's not the explosion, it's the smell! (9)
16. Howlers? The street-corner one whistles. (4, 4)
18. Worshipped, alive or dead. (6)
20. Frederic's birthday was a most ingenious one to the Pirates. (7)
21. Dickens' cricket pitch? (6)
23. Not a horse-opera from Ascot. (5)
25. "The Silver . . . ., who, living had no note, When death approached, unlocked her silent throat." (4)



## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

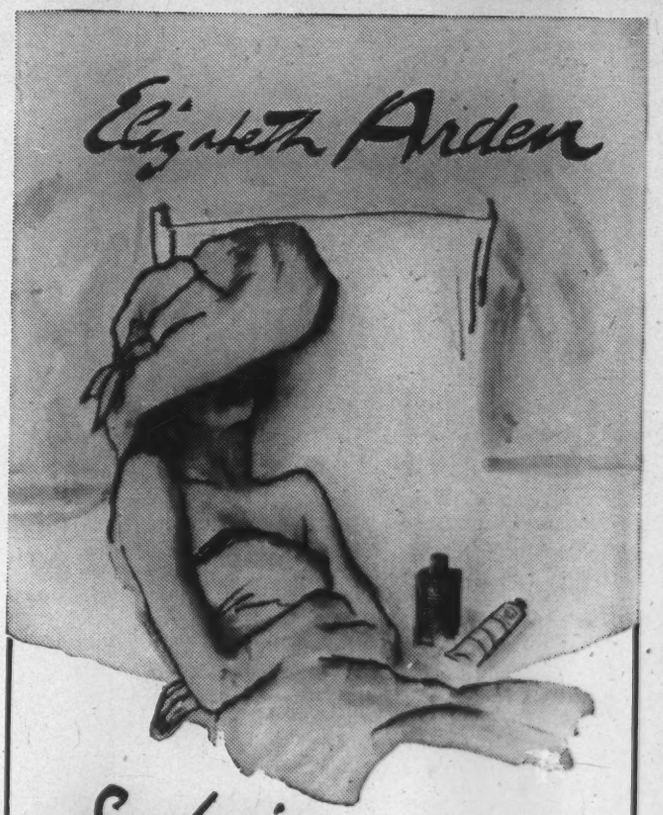
**ACROSS**

1. Sinclair
6. Pest
9. Net profit
10. Adano
11. Globe
12. In the lead
13. Trumpet
15. Spartan
17. Leeside
19. Push off
21. Separable
23. Chaff
24. Eases
25 and 9 down. Wednesday night
26. Pets
27. Redheads

**DOWN**

2. Introduce
3. Curse
4. Afflict
5. Rotates
6. Place mats
7 and 20. Stage Fifty
8. Gordon
9. See 25.
14. Primroses
16. Two-handed
17. Lister
18. Embower
19. Pleaded
20. See 7.
22. Paste
23. Crepe

(119)

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## *Distaff:*

### SHE'LL MANAGE

ALL PUBLISHERS aren't men. The Macmillan Company of Canada has appointed **Gladys Neale** to the managership of their Educational Department. She's the only woman in Canada to hold such a position.

GLADYS NEALE

And as they say in books, she rose from the ranks—from a sales order clerk. But that was 15 years ago when she didn't know much about the publishing world. In 1941 she became Assistant Manager of the Educational Department. Gladys is made of sturdy stuff, too—not physically but in a travelling way. She's made 25 trans-Canada promotional trips.

■ A small attractive blonde breezed back home to Toronto for a Canadian National Exhibition chore. **Gail Grant** is a ballet dancer; has been working for Leonidoff of the Radio City Music Hall. Leonidoff has the contract for the choreography at the CNE show and he's sent Gail on to start "the works." She's an author, too. Book is "Technical Manual and Dictionary of Classical Ballet."

■ A young Ottawan violinist **Janet Jamieson** has been awarded a $400 scholarship to study at the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto. She won it on completion of her ARCT with first class honors.

■ The French Government recently announced a series of decorations to Canadians. Included were crosses of the *Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur* to **Lady Fiset,** wife of the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, and to **Senator Cairine Wilson.**

■ Not to be outdone by friend husband, **Mrs. Hugh Joseph MacPherson** graduated along with him from Dalhousie Law School. The legal couple are from Antigonish, NS, and both are graduates of St. Francis Xavier University. Mrs. Hugh was a nursing sister in the RCN during the war.

■ The Lieutenant Governor of NS will himself present an award to Mrs. **F. T. Densmore** of Glace Bay. The award is an Honorary Life Membership in the St. John Ambulance Society.

■ Off to the University of Liverpool, England, to study medicine is the pleasant Fall outlook for **Jeune Cumberland** of Windsor, Ont. Jeune has been serving as psychologist with the Child Guidance Clinic of Windsor's May Court; is a graduate of the University of Toronto.

■ And off to a sultan's palace in Turkey is **Mrs. Harold Clark** of Toronto. The palace is the meeting place for delegates of the World Assembly of Youth and Mrs. Clark, Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Council on Youth Services, has been asked by the Government to accompany the delegates as senior delegate.

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## PEOPLE

### FIRSTS

■ Winnipeg's **Don H. Murdoch,** first Canadian President of Kiwanis International since 1943, told the Club's Chicago Branch that: "we are in the Front line if a surprise attack comes from Russia. Canada could not send troops to Korea and leave herself wide open for possible Russian air attacks across Alaska and the Northwest Territories. Trained U.S. airborne divisions have not been committed in the Korean fighting."

—CP

DON H. MURDOCH

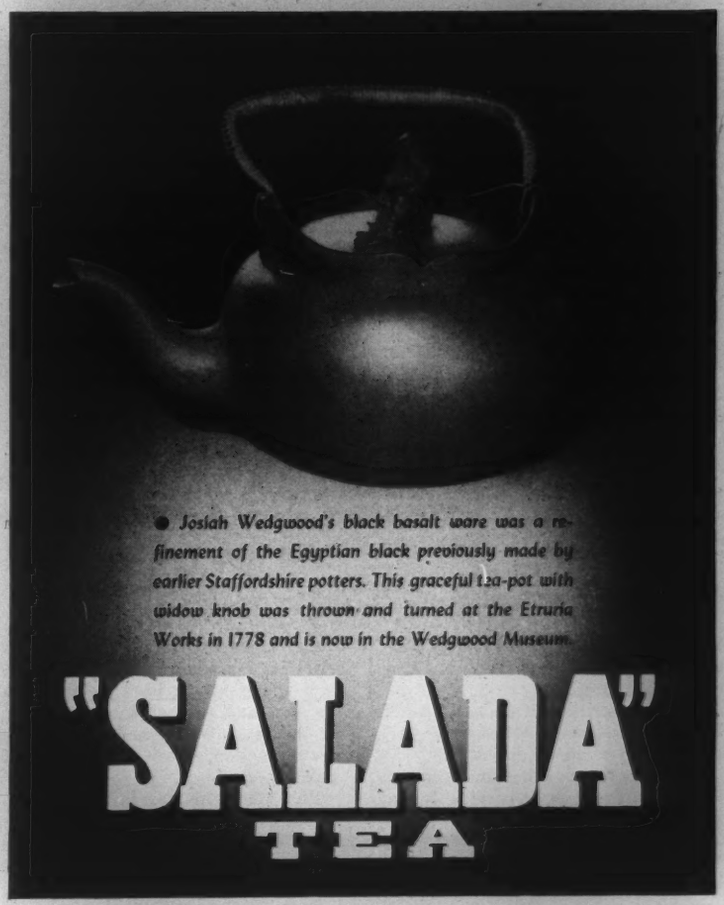
■ A 16-year-old from Toronto Malvernettes AC set a new Ontario record at Pantry Park, Toronto. In the Ontario Women's Track and Field Championships, **Mildred Grosse** finished the Junior 60 metres in 7.7 seconds. The former record of 7.8 was set in 1935. **Ella Anderson** of Hamilton

—Telegram

JAVELIN *throw champion: 98' 9".*

Olympic Club won the senior javelin throw with 98' 9". **Arline Weeks** of East York Track Club took the P. J. Mulqueen Trophy for juniors. Senior crown went to **Joan Nimmo** of Malvernettes who finished point champions.

■ When the **Rt. Rev. R. J. Renison,** Anglican Bishop of Moosonee, arrived by plane at Waswanipi Lake, Que., last week, the whole settlement was there to meet him, all set for a wedding. When the Bishop made his yearly calls in 1947, 1948 and 1949, the prospective bridegroom, **Jacob Happy Jack,** was away fishing, and the bride, **Silver Moon Glow,** was disappointed. There wasn't a preacher within hundreds of miles of this remote James Bay outpost. This time the timing was perfect. The Bishop performed the ceremony. The Hudson's Bay Company trader produced the traditional red, green and orange cake. And the wedding guests kept the party going for two days.

● *Josiah Wedgwood's black basalt ware was a refinement of the Egyptian black previously made by earlier Staffordshire potters. This graceful tea-pot with widow knob was thrown and turned at the Etruria Works in 1778 and is now in the Wedgwood Museum.*

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

# Newsprint Makers: Big Bad Wolves?

## "Yes", Say Many American Publishers and Representative Celler, But Here Are Some Facts They Apparently Don't Know

**by Michael Young**

BIG BUSINESS is vulnerable to public opinion at any time. The Canadian newsprint industry is certainly no exception. In recent years it has figured in more controversy about price and supply than probably any other.

The reason is not that this industry, in particular, deserves a kick in the pants more often than others. You have to look deeper than that. The newsprint industry gets more criticism than it deserves because its one customer, the publishing industry, has a loud voice which is by no means free from bias.

MICHAEL YOUNG

For a good many years, publications — almost entirely American— have been editorializing against the Canadian newsprint industry. (Their reaction is the same as yours nowadays when you have to pay $1 a pound for steak; but they are in a much better position to exert pressure than you are.)

Respect for the press as a moulder of public opinion has fallen since the great crow feasts in the U.S. which followed Truman's re-election. But its power exists and influences government; politicians still feel the need for press support in an election. How else explain, for instance, the exemption of a major Canadian export—newsprint —from *retaliatory* tariffs the U.S. has at times set up against us? The freedom of the press argument seems a bit thin when you consider that over half the space in U.S. papers is taken up with advertisements.

When some of the press adopts the same attitude in a controversy, and the rest of it remains neutral, it's not hard to see how even a completely unjustified complaint can get a sympathetic ear from politicians.

The current "feud" between American publishers and Canadian newsprint-makers is centered in U.S. Representative Emanuel Celler's committee investigating alleged monopolies. Representative Celler opened his hearings with the statement: " . . . I do not know that such monopolies or restraints of trade exist in newsprint— such charges have been made. I do say that any present shortages raise the question of whether there may be any such monopolies or restraints of trade."

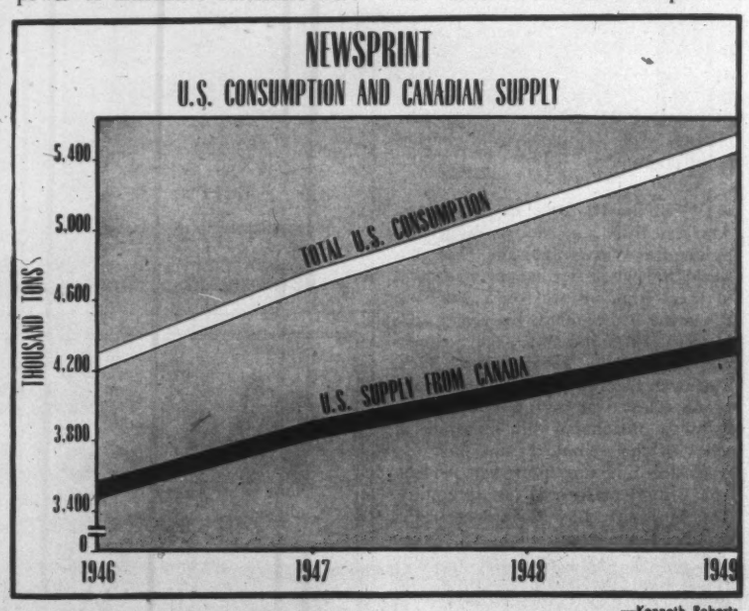
Last March his charges became less guarded. "Canadian companies", he said, "are guilty of creating an artificial scarcity by curtailing production or failing to produce to capacity."

It was the shortage that started the feud again. The press had its say too. Stormed *Editor and Publisher:* "Newsprint manufacturers have succeeded in creating a tight market" and what's more, it said later, "The newsprint manufacturers are riding the gravy train . . . they know the price is too high."

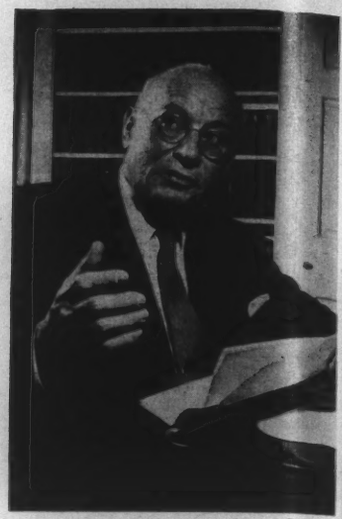
What American publishers think is important to Canadian newsprint-makers; for, although the U.S. depends on the Canadian industry for over 80 per cent of its newsprint supply, the dependence is mutual. The Canadian industry has expanded with U.S. demand, and even if the buying power of alternative customers were not limited by the dollar shortage, their purchases would fall far short of making up for the loss of U.S. customers.

Figures for June this year illustrate the dependence. To all customers, including Canadian publications, Canadian newsprint companies sold 440,777 tons of newsprint. Of that amount, 391,239 tons went to the U.S.—that's 88 per cent of total sales. Even if the Canadian companies did get together and act like a monopoly, the existence of a potential buyers' monopoly (in jargon, a monopsony) limits the amount of squeeze the sellers could apply.

The chart on this page shows how Canadian expansion has been determined by U.S. demand. When chalked up against the capacity of the Canadian mills, the figures also *disprove* the charge of restricting production. Since 1947, the mills have, on the average, operated at more than 100 per cent of their rated capacity. For reasons to be outlined later, output has been increased by straining existing equipment rather than building new mills. This kind of expansion, after a certain point, increases costs disproportionately to the increase in output it gives. That point seems to have been passed in the newsprint industry. A cost analysis of the industry in 1948 showed that, under operating conditions then, the average newsprint-maker could afford to have his tonnage volume drop by 15 per cent more readily than he could afford a five per cent price reduction.




—Kenneth Roberts



—Black Star

INVESTIGATOR CELLER: *From present shortages, a raised question.*

In other words, expansion is becoming increasingly expensive. That's why R. M. Fowler, President of the Newsprint Association of Canada, told American buyers, "These protests [about the price of newsprint] taken at their face value, would make anyone think that American publishers would rather have lower prices than new capacity. You certainly can't have both."

All right, then why not build new mills? Rising unit costs might be beaten that way. There are two reasons why not. In the first place, recollections of the 1930's are still fresh. Those were the days when over 1,000,000 tons capacity stood idle. Even then, U.S. criticism raged, only the charge, ironically, was "wild overexpansion". The postwar years are the first time, for many companies, in which even reasonable profits have been made. One of the biggest companies, Abitibi, was reorganized in April, 1946, after 14 years in receivership.

In the second place, new risk capital doesn't seem to be so attracted to newsprint as it is to other pulp and paper products. Since the war there have been ten new mills constructed in the pulp and paper industry, but none was for newsprint. The same thing has happened in the U.S.

So the outlook for much new mill construction is not bright. Nevertheless, Newsprint Association President Fowler believes the increasing demand can be met. ". . . Expansion can be accelerated by accurate information from American publishers as to their future needs, and by cooperative attitudes between the two industries."

Unfortunately, so far, neither of these two conditions has been met. That has had a great deal to do with

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

BUSINESS ANGLE

# Vacation Report

"BUVEZ Coca-Cola glacé", said the sign in the Gaspé village store window. So we stopped and went in to do a little buying. I said brightly: "Bon jour, madame: il fait très beau temps aujourd'hui." This is pretty nearly as far as I go in French, but the statement was fully justified by the actual state of the weather, and I felt somewhat dashed when the proprietress replied "Pardon, monsieur; je ne comprends pas l'Anglais."

However, another customer, evidently a fellow-resident of the village, came to my rescue with the comment that my French was different because I spoke the true Parisian. That, I felt, was a good place to leave it. This customer, incidentally, was having a "permanent"; the store, though small, was a beauty shoppe as well as a general merchandise mart. My wife and I asked the two ladies what they thought about the fighting in Korea. They replied that war was a very bad thing but the Communists were bad too and they had to be stopped sometime. This, we found, seemed to be the general view wherever we went.

In the Maritimes we met one or two people who had a low opinion of Ontario, on the ground that it is self-centred and has grown rich at the expense of the Maritimes, but all were personally as kind as could be. This vacation journey round Quebec's Gaspé Peninsula and Nova Scotia's South Shore and Annapolis Valley, our main objectives, was as successful as any we have taken anywhere. The Gaspé coast is startlingly beautiful in a wild and rugged way. We had seen numberless pictures of the Percé Rock, which indeed is arresting enough, but the hundreds of miles of country that precede it (we had travelled southward round the peninsula) present a succession of views of mountain and coast and French-Canadian village settings that make even famed Percé a minor attraction. There is but one through route and it's pretty steep in spots, but not troublesomely so.

### Outdoes Cape Cod

My wife and I found Gaspé and charming Prince Edward Island with its trim farms and red roads and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia very satisfying, and felt strongly that they deserve more attention from holiday-minded Canadians than they get. U.S. tourists were there in numbers, but relatively few Canadians. Canadians go to Cape Cod in Massachusetts and pass by Nova Scotia with its infinitely superior attractions—superior because it's more beautiful and there's more of it (it's a hundred times as big as Cape Cod), and because there's no question of the genuineness of its local color.

On Cape Cod you suspect that Old Skipper Joe is one of the stage props, like Provincetown's town crier. Not so in Nova Scotia; there the fishermen are busy at their lobster pots and weirs and nets, you smell the fish as well as the sea, and the ox teams on the roads and fields are real enough. Yes, ox teams, any number of them; pacing along with their soft eyes and an air of contentment, unhurriedly pulling heavy wagons. The drivers, if not the oxen, are pretty nearly as interested in you as you are in them.

### Rewards for Explorers

The highway skirts bay after bay, cove after cove, almost all with a fishing village or at least a fisherman's dwelling or two, and all as picturesque as can be. You are constantly tempted to explore, and rewarded when you do. Towns like Lunenburg, Liverpool, Lockeport, Yarmouth and Digby are full of subjects for the amateur photographer. All around the South Shore—indeed, all through Nova Scotia, there is a great deal to interest the history-minded visitor, such points as Shelburne, the site of an ambitious but unsuccessful U.E.L. settlement in 1783 (population the next year 10,000, in 1818 only 300); Port Royal, where you see an example of the earliest European building traditions that were transplanted to the new world, in the form of a reconstruction of the extensive trading and colonization settlement built by the Sieur de Monts in 1605, and, up in the Minas Basin, Grand Pré, where there is a beautifully landscaped memorial to Longfellow's Evangeline and the expelled Acadians. And, of course, there's the Annapolis Valley, famous for its beauty and its apple orchards.

One of the chief charms of the Maritime Provinces is the absence of the blatant commercialism that is so common in tourism elsewhere. I felt sympathy for a gentleman in New Brunswick, when we had stopped to look at the reversing falls at Saint John, who said he hoped he would not live to see tourists overrunning his province. But they are far from doing so now, and surely a region with so many attractions could do more to make them known to Canadians elsewhere, with benefit to all concerned.

—J. Steele

by P. M. Richards

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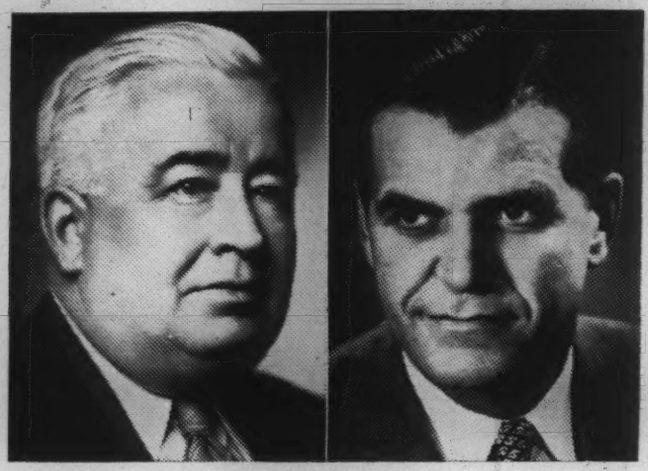
**Next Week in Business Front—**

**THE KILLING OF A PRAIRIE MYTH**

by John L. McDougall



J. DEAN BRADLEY J. K. JAMIESON

J. Dean Bradley (left) and J. K. Jamieson have been appointed assistant general managers of Imperial Oil's manufacturing department. Mr. Bradley, formerly manager of the department's operating division, joined Imperial in 1913 at Sarnia refinery. He became superintendent of the refinery in 1934 and general superintendent 10 years later. Mr. Jamieson began his career in the oil industry in Alberta in 1932. During World War II he was in the oil controller's department. He joined Imperial as associate manager of the co-ordination and economics department and last year became manager of the company's engineering and development division at Sarnia.

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OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

# Underground Man

## Million Dollar Jobs Are Routine For Toronto's Subway Builder

**by Ruth Honderich**

IT WAS no surprise to his friends in the construction business when George W. Rayner of Toronto landed the seven million dollar contract to build the second section of Toronto's subway: Canada's first.

Big, likeable, tough-talking Rayner, 63, founder and now President of the Rayner Construction Company of Toronto and Moncton, has pulled off some very nice jobs.

His company began the subway while an even larger project, the nine million dollar power dam at Thessalon, was in the final stages of completion. They built the two million dollar Winnipeg tail race diversion, Toronto's 10-mile water tunnel, and the airports at Moncton, Brandon and Debert.

—Burt Helling

GEORGE RAYNER

Toronto was pleased when a Canadian company got the 7,000-foot, second subway section, yet few citizens knew what George Rayner looked like or had heard much about him.

Fear and liquor are unknown to this blustery, yet soft-hearted Canadian. He describes drink as the curse of the world and recounts that A. W. Robertson's sharing of this opinion had much to do with their forming a partnership. This conviction has nothing to do with religion, he claims. He just happens to feel that way.

Whenever the talk among his friends and associates gets around to George Rayner's temperance views, someone will always tell this one. Fifteen years ago the construction boss was driving along near Campbellford when a woman ran to the road, screaming for help for a man drowning.

Rayner pulled to the side of the road, stripped off his coat and dived in. It was late fall and the water was cold. The drowning man had disappeared before Rayner could reach him. People nearby invited him in to dry off, offered him some whiskey.

"Don't touch it," said Rayner. "Bring me water."

He claims men don't float to the top, or get there by accident. "You can call a fellow a stuffed shirt or anything else you like. If he's at the top, it is only because he got there himself. It's easier to get there today than it ever was. Every man at the top I ever met got there by intelligence and guts."

Rayner's associates claim the new subway chief is well endowed with both. At 16 he headed from Toronto for Sault Ste. Marie to work as a clerk with the Algoma Iron Works. Laborers were better paid, so a laborer he became, and in three years was a full-fledged boilermaker with enough money to begin university.

Often he would walk the four miles into Sault Ste. Marie from the iron works to deposit one dollar with Hedley Marsh of the Bank of Toronto. "And believe me, sister, when Hedley Marsh (he's dead now) got to be President of the Bank of Toronto, I borrowed a whole lot more."

He does relate that in his four years at college he never stepped on a street car once, paid 50 cents a week for his room and got 21 meals for $2.25. To this day he gets a receipt for his office for all his gasoline.

His engineering degree behind him in 1905, Rayner went into the ditches to learn things from the dirt-digging stage. At 23 he was Assistant General Superintendent of the Kananastiquia Power Company at Kakaibeka Falls.

But he saw in prospecting a quicker way of making money and the life appealed. He prospected for the late Harry Hammond of Osler and Hammond, with Jack Hammill and all that crowd, and came out of what is now Porcupine Camp with some of the first gold ore. Then the money he made, he promptly lost in real estate.

"Some of those fellows I prospected with are millionaires today. I got married and had to settle down." He married Lottie Ashley of Foxboro, Ont., and has one son.

Rayner knew he could never work for anyone else. So from the crushed rock and other businesses he progressed to the forming of his present company in 1923. He employs some 1,500 men and operates from a good-sized plant in Toronto's suburban Leaside, when he is not out having a look at what his superintendents are doing, and that is fairly often.

How much wealth George Rayner has acquired or how much he is likely to make on the subway is anybody's guess. "Money is relative, money is relative," he keeps saying. "I always thought it was." Hobbies? Only bridge now. He claims the title of the world's poorest player, ready to sit in any night he gets the chance.

All Rayner's men on the subway will be Canadians. Top consulting engineer is Fred Alport of Orillia, one of his classmates at the University of Toronto.

## CANADIAN BUSINESS

### THE ECONOMY

VIRTUALLY the first step in the replacement of the Canadian economy on a war footing was taken this week with the Ottawa meeting of U.S. and Canadian heads of the Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee (SN Aug. 8). No contracts for munitions supply have or will come directly from this conference, but data on where to place such orders were correlated and compiled and, perhaps still more important, preliminary arrangements completed for by-passing the dollar-exchange obstacles that have been so prominent in Canada-U.S. trade in recent years.

The object of the conference was to coordinate Canadian and U.S. capacities and facilities for production for war purposes, using and improving on the experience of the last war. Much was accomplished in this direction, though the committee was necessarily handicapped by the lack of direction from top-governmental levels as to the extent and even the precise nature of rearmament. Nevertheless, the ground was laid for the placing of substantial U.S. war orders in Canada, and for the general dovetailing of war procurement in the two countries. Indications are that the governmental Canadian Commercial Corporation will continue to be the Canadian agency for the allotment of contracts.

Stimulus to Canadian business, as a result of the current move towards rearmament, will be felt directly or indirectly in virtually all fields of production and supply. And it's likely that the impact of even the limited rearmament now in prospect will be sharp because of the smallness of existing reserves of labor supply and productive capacity. This condition means that any sizable increase thereafter in war production will require a greater diversion from civilian supply than was the case ten years ago.

**Policy:**

### TAX SET-UP

FAR-REACHING changes in Saskatchewan's provincial-municipal tax set-up are in store for the province, if the Government implements the recommendations of the Britnell report on provincial-municipal relations.

The report recommended:

(1) Abolition of the two-mill public revenue tax now being collected by the province, allowing the municipalities exclusive control of the real property tax field.

(2) That crown property of a commercial nature be subject to municipal taxes.

(3) An increase on the tax on gasoline from the present 10 to 12 cents.

(4) Further consideration of the province's offer to collect a small tax on farm fuels to be used for improving local roads.

(5) Establishment of a municipal advisory commission to investigate possible grants to municipalities and to remove them from any possibility of political pressure.

(6) A boost in the provincial grant to the Anti-Tuberculosis league from the present $1.50 per patient-day to $2.

These recommendations would likely cost the Provincial Treasury about $2,000,000 annually.

The report, which was two years in the making, was prepared by Prof. George E. Britnell, head of the University of Saskatchewan Department of Economics and Political Science; Dean F. C. Cronkite of the University College of Law; and Louis Jacobs, of the provincial Department of Municipal Affairs.

**Labor:**

### PRICES—WAGES

THE trend of prices was beginning to look as it had in the early postwar years (SN Aug. 1). The reaction of organized labor seemed familiar too. The 350,000-member Canadian Congress of Labor filed a warning with the Government that suggested revival of the wages-tied-to-prices policy.

In a letter, CCL Secretary Treasurer Pat Conroy told Prime Minister St. Laurent that, in the view of the CCL, wages were lagging too far behind prices. He reminded the PM: "Recently a substantial number of our unions decided to forego wage increases of

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"What's more, by relying on life insurance for my future security, I know exactly where I stand. My life policies are gilt-edged in any weather. I know just how much they're going to pay off — and when.

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a direct nature with a view to bringing about stability in our economic relationships." Under even the present price increases, "This . . . cannot be expected to continue."

Something certainly had happened to Canadian prices in the past year. Costs of living in the U.S. and Canada were rapidly approaching one another. Between June, 1949 and June, 1950, the Canadian index had risen by about 8 times as much as the American one.

—Globe and Mail

SPOKESMAN *Conroy: Before action is taken, situation may get out of hand.*

In the CCL view, price rises would accelerate. At the moment, its main concern was that "the situation should not be allowed to get out of hand before action is taken."

If the Government wanted labor to exercise voluntary wage control, or, apparently, if it wanted official wage control to be effective, it had to start by putting a damper on rising prices. "Labor", said Conroy, "cannot be asked to subject itself to either a voluntary or an official wage control if such control measures are introduced with price controls during a period when high prices continue to increase . . ."

## UP TO THE JONES'S

HIGH prices may have been the broad worry of organized labor, but it wasn't the one given by railway union leaders as they set August 22 as a strike date. Keeping up with the Jones's seemed to be the big motive. Said the International Brotherhoods' Frank H. Hall: "In Canada the five day, 40 hour week . . . is becoming increasingly general. The railways comprise Canada's number one industry, and railway workers should not suffer discrimination in such matters as shorter hours and wage increases . . ."

Others have it, why shouldn't we? was the note sounded by Chairman T. McGregor of the negotiating committee representing the Canadian Brotherhood. "Railway workers are just as much entitled to a five day week and wage increases to meet increasing costs, as . . . [those] in other industries."

All in all, 16 unions representing some 125,000 non-operating railwaymen were out to keep up with everyone else, whether they *earned* the right to or not.


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## NEWSPRINT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30

the present shortage. The first condition is particularly important: newsprint makers don't just turn out their product and then try to sell it. All newsprint is tailor-made against specific orders from the customer. Roll widths, color and other specifications have to be given by him; consequently, total production each month is the sum total of orders placed by the newsprint buyers. If, with no warning, there is an upsurge in demand, then supply becomes tight. It takes about a year to install new machines.

Two years ago, in one of the few estimates of future U.S. needs the industry has had, the U.S. Bureau of Advertising estimated total American newsprint demand would be 4,941,000 tons in 1950. But by 1949 that estimate had already been exceeded: total U.S. demand had reached 5,500,000 tons. But in the face of this, in April 1949, the Paper Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association reported: ". . .the end of the newsprint shortage is in sight in spite of increased circulation and advertising volume." In January and February this year orders from the U.S. did fall off, and Canadian mills were operating at less than full capacity.

### Fluctuations

These wide fluctuations in demand make it unreasonable and unprofitable for the Canadian industry to expand to meet the highest demands when there is a good chance that new machines or mills will lie idle for a substantial part of the year. Expansion in pre-depression days proved very costly when newsprint consumption fell during the 1930's.

Finding new supplies of pulpwood is not easy either. For one thing, the fight between the lumber and the pulp people for cutting rights, in Ontario's forests particularly, is no less bitter than the feud between the newsprint manufacturers and the American publishers. For another, the cutting areas have got farther away from the mills. Now it takes a full year for most companies to get in their pulp logs from the cutting area.

There has to be some warning from the customer, therefore, that his requirements are going to increase. When he doesn't give that warning, indeed when he implies the opposite, he should be prepared, when they do increase, to pay a higher price to meet the higher unit costs incurred by the manufacturer.

If the present big problem of the industry can be stated simply as meeting U.S. demand without running the risk of "wild over-expansion", the solution to it is, perhaps, just as simple. It's not so much a matter of solving problems of raw material supply or mechanics as it is of establishing that the mutual dependence of a big supplier and a big customer makes this different from many businesses: co-operation between buyer and seller is imperative. It's also a matter of facing a rather basic economic fact: When producers step up production to meet a suddenly increased demand, and this causes a disproportionate increase in unit costs, someone has to pay for it: in all other businesses the customer does. There seems no reason why publishers should be exempted from this simply because they have a loud voice.

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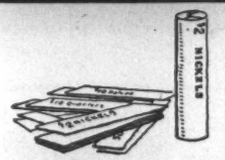


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CHARLES HEAVYSEGE

Urgently needed to complete a full-length study of this early Canadian poet are the following works of his: *Sonnets, By the Author of the Revolt of Tartarus*, Montreal: 1885, *A Shakespearian Tercentenary Ode* (1864), and *The Owl* (date unknown). Owners of these works are requested to communicate with T. R. Dale, 5661 Drexel Ave., Chicago 37, Ill., U.S.A., who will gladly meet any expenses in connection with their loan or reproduction.

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INSURANCE

# Who, What And How Much?

ALMOST 20 per cent of the life policies sold to male adults include additional term protection, such as the family income rider, according to a study made in the U.S. by the Agency Management Association. But less than 2 per cent of the policies bought by women included term protection.

Data for the study were obtained from 24,817 policies for a total of $100,550,700 applied for from 64 companies during May, 1949.

While the study showed that the volume of term insurance has been increasing to a significant extent, it also brought out the fact that it is still the continuous-payment whole life policy which accounts for the largest proportion of the ordinary agent's sales to men. Term provided the next highest volume, percentage wise; limited payment whole life came next; and endowment, other than retirement income policies, ranked fourth. With respect to the number of policies sold to males, 67 per cent were whole life or endowment.

In the ordinary agent's female market, both limited payment life and endowment were sold more frequently than whole life. Both sexes bought retirement income policies with about the same frequency, but men much more frequently bought family income (permanent and temporary protection in one policy) as well as term. Among females, endowment policies made up the largest volume proportionately.

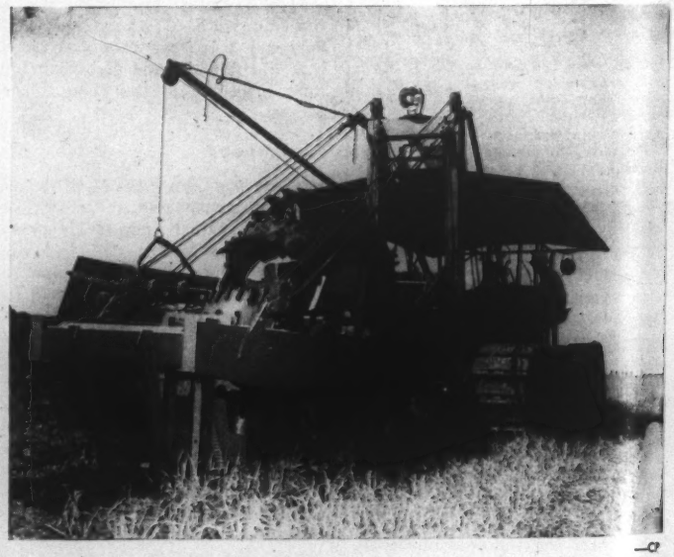
Of the policies sold by combination agents to males, 70 per cent were accounted for by continuous and limited payment whole life and endowment policies without retirement income. Limited payment and endowment, however, made up larger proportions than continuous payment whole life. It was shown that males were much less likely to buy retirement income, about equally likely to buy term, and much more likely to buy family income. In terms of volume, continuous whole life accounted for the biggest volume, from a percentage standpoint, sold to men, with endowment next and term third. Females bought very little retirement income but a great deal of limited payment life and endowment.

It was also disclosed that 60 per cent of the insurance sold by ordinary agents to males was in policies of $10,000 or more. Policies of less than $5,000 represented only 13 per cent of the total volume, while those of $25,000 or more represented 22 per cent of the total.

Of the ordinary insurance sold to males by combination agents, 30 per cent was in policy units of $10,000 or more, while policies of less than $5,000 represented 28 per cent of the total. For women, only 5 per cent was in units of $10,000 or more, while 86 per cent was in policies of less than $5,000.

It was revealed that the greatest change in the market in the past seven years has been the drop in the sale of $1,000 policies to both men and women, and the increased sales of larger policies. One of the surprising facts brought out was the small proportion of policies sold with a settlement option, other than a lump sum, selected by the insured: only 6 per cent of policies issued to all adults containing the selection of such an option.

*—George Gilbert*



—CP

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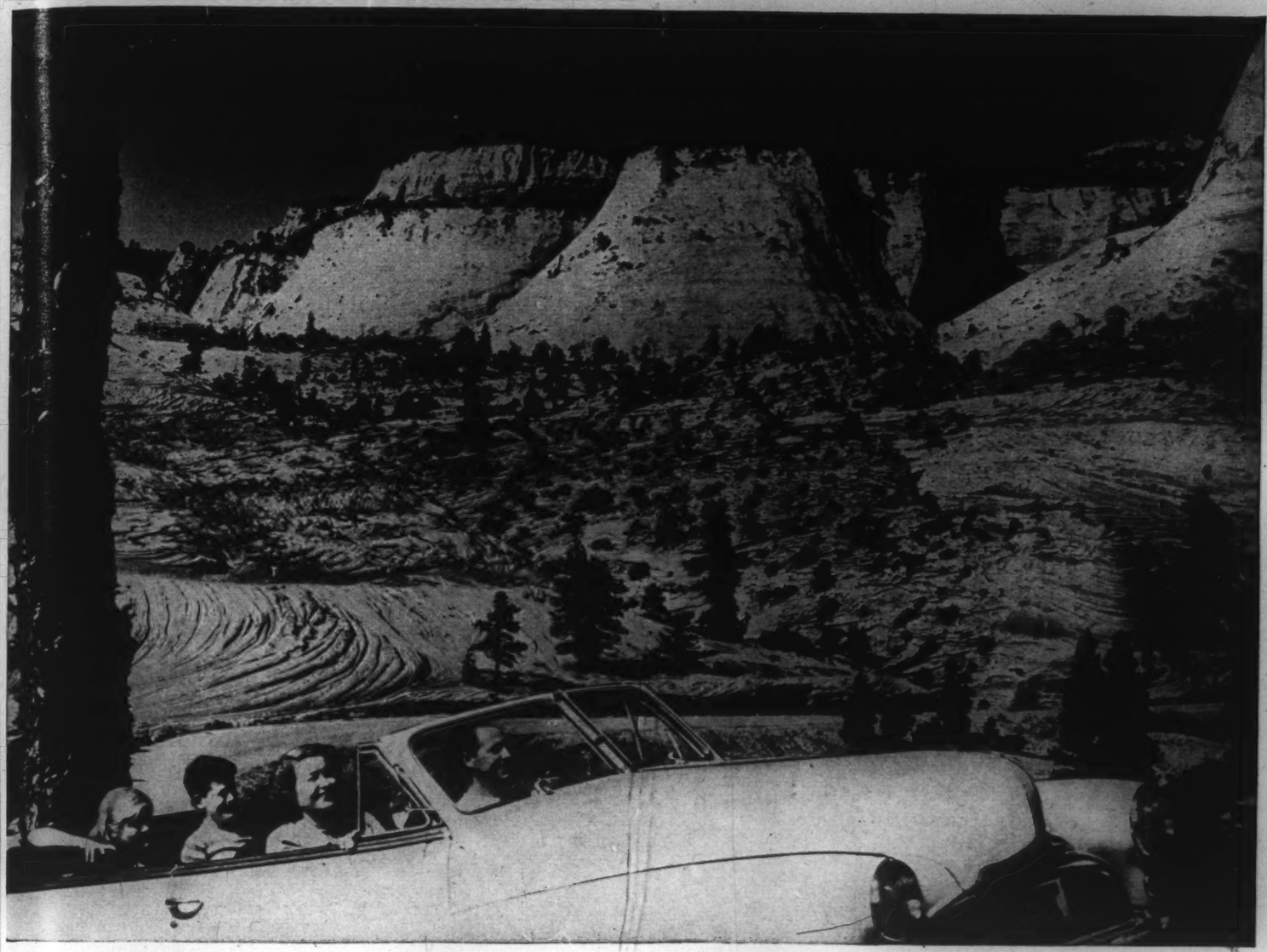

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